

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

NEXT PANIC DUE IN 1913.

By Prof. Joseph F. Johnson.

If an industrial crisis is on the slate it will, in all probability, not come before 1913. That would seem an appropriate year. In England there is a panic about every ten years, in the United States every twenty years. During the last ten years prices have risen 42 per cent, while the amount of money has increased 70 per cent. During that same time the national banks have increased their loans and discounts from \$100 million to \$1.5 billion. The reserves have been reduced from 19 per cent to 13 per cent.

Wages have not gone up as rapidly as prices have risen, and therefore an increase in wages should be made. If people are to purchase goods at rising prices they must have higher wages. I do not say this from any humanitarian motive, but from the knowledge of the cold fact that if prosperity is to increase we must give some of the money earned to the common people.

I believe that the old United States bank could be established to advantage if a new charter like that of the Bank of France were conferred upon it. If we cannot find twelve honest financiers for the president to appoint to manage its affairs, then I think we had better have a panic. If an industrial crisis is on the slate it will, in all probability, be like that of 1857, from the effects of which the country recovered almost completely within a year.

The most serious factor in the present situation is the loss of confidence occasioned by the break in Wall Street. There is a popular impression that Wall Street discounts future events, and that the March panic means that railroads will be forced to cut dividends within a year or two.

FAIR DEALING IN RAILROAD MATTERS.

By Gov. Charles E. Hughes of New York.

I am fully conscious, as is every one who professes to have a modicum of intelligence, of the tremendous advantages which the country and every community in it have derived from the extension of our railroad facilities.

They are the arteries of commerce; our communities would be lifeless, our trade would collapse, we would all be worse than dead were it not for these opportunities of communication and these facilities of transportation.

We honor all that has been done in a just effort to make these possible. We want more; we want extension; we want greater facilities. We want every opportunity afforded to enable the people to remove their produce, and we want fair treatment to those who are engaged in this very necessary activity.

Yet it is said that, despite the prosperity of the country and the great benefits that have been derived from the extension of our transportation facilities, there is a state of unrest; that there is a general condition of discontent throughout the country. Why? Is it because of extension of means of communication? Will any one suggest to an intelligent audience that American citizens are in revolt against their own prosperity?

What they revolt against is dishonest finance. What

FAMOUS LIFE ROMANCE.

Divorce Ends the Hasty Marriage of Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner.

Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner is again Mrs. Yerkes, having secured a decree of divorce from her second husband, Wilson Mizner. Her sudden marriage to the latter and her speedy divorce have added a sensational denouement to a famous life romance. Mrs. Yerkes was Mary Adelaide Moore, the daughter of a chemist. She was the second wife of Charles T. Yerkes, the multi-millionaire, banker and traction magnate. At the time of her marriage Yerkes was a member of the Philadelphia. When his firm failed it was found that he was in debt to the city for bonds sold on account. Neglecting to make the city a preferred creditor, he was sent to jail, but subsequently released and the sentence declared illegal.

He made a fortune out of Jay Cooke's failure and went to Chicago. There he exploited street railways, bought newspapers and manipulated the municipal government to a degree that the town became unhealthy as a residence for himself and his wife. Mrs. Yerkes went to New York, built a palace on 5th avenue and tried to break into society. Mr. Yerkes went to London and captured franchises for underground tubes, constructed electric railways and heaped up more millions and more millions. He estranged his wife, who remained in New York and surrounded herself with a circle of friends, none of whom was able to open the charmed door of social recognition. Her house became the Mecca of artists and writers, politicians and railway officials, and her entertainments were lavish. Suddenly her trusty husband returned to America to die. A beautiful ward watched over his last moments and shared his dying hour.

print the news that the "cooling" Mizner had already begun to ask saucily for money. Rumors waited out of the portals of the art palace that Wilson demanded a cool million—that all separation followed and the six-foot bridegroom went back to the mines. Mrs. Yerkes-Mizner, too, disappeared, but the directions taken by the estranged couple were not the same. It was said that Mizner tried to effect a reconciliation, that he again and again bombarded his wife's abode in Chicago, but her love had cooled. She sued for divorce, but the papers suddenly disappeared. Vague hints of the return of the dove of peace wafted around the public prints, only to vanish in thin air. The divorce went on—Mizner went to Europe and to his whimsey wife was restored her erstwhile name—Udica Globe.

Photographing the Voice.

"After the problem of obtaining a record of the human voice had once been solved by the invention of the phonograph, many inventors turned their attention toward some suitable process for photographing spoken words," so writes Dr. Alfred Grauwits in the Technical World

they are in rebellion against is favoritism which gives a chance to one man to move his goods and not to another; which gives one man a set of terms and another set to his rival; which makes one man rich by giving him access to the seaboard and drives another man into bankruptcy, or into combination with his more successful competitor.

It is a revolt against all the influences which have grown out of an unlicensed freedom and of a failure to recognize that these great privileges, so necessary for public welfare, have been created by the public for the public benefit and not primarily for private advantage.

FINAL TRIUMPH OF MEDICINE.

By Dr. E. C. Sweet.

Victory has followed victory, and many of the most dreaded diseases have become powerless in the conquest with preventive medicine. The clientele of the physicians is growing smaller and smaller, but their glory as humanitarians and scientists is rising and will reach the zenith after coming generations of more erudite physicians have conquered and laid at their feet the two worst enemies of mankind—tuberculosis and cancer.

Preventive medicine is the medicine of the future, and the final triumph of scientific medicine will be the suppression of disease. In this struggle with the causes of disease, we need not only the earnest and united support of the medical profession in the front ranks of this movement but the encouragement and financial aid of the governments, general, state, county, city and village. A new and much needed specialty in medicine should be created—scientific sanitation. But to accomplish our final object in public sanitation means must be provided for popular instruction in hygiene and sanitation in our schools and by popular lectures, in order to reach the mass of the people, and by doing so enlist their interest and secure their co-operation.

MENACE OF MACHINE MUSIC.

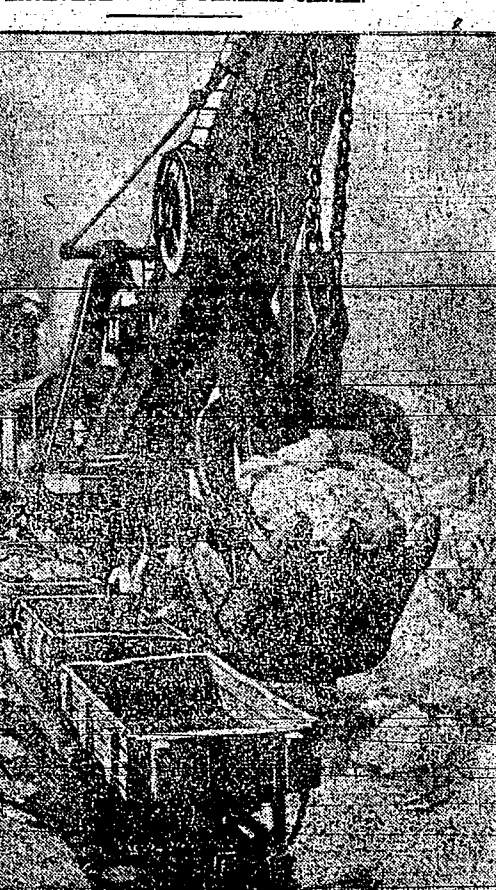
By Carl G. Schmidt.

The one thing Americans have been repeatedly accused of is a lack of thoroughness. We are told that we seek to accomplish in months that which other nationalities devote years. We are in a hurry with our arts and business. These criticisms are in many respects true. As a people we seem no longer content to enrich our lives by years of careful study; we prefer rather to obtain our music with ease and rapidly, hence the mechanical piano players, phonographs, etc.

That these machines tend to disseminate knowledge is unquestionable, but that they bring one into a close touch with the refining influence of music which comes with actual association and study is not quite so clear. To have music at hand is certainly to enjoy it, but to come into close relationship with each thought and mood of the composer is to love it.

There may be many reasons for machine music, but that does not for a moment alter the fact that this country needs men who are willing to devote years of life to the furtherance of music and art. To do this we must now and for all time banish the spirit of haste—Hudon.

EXCAVATING THE PANAMA CANAL.



HUGE "STEAM NAVY" AT WORK IN A PANAMA CANAL CUTTING.

The Panama Canal is being excavated by means of digging machines having the appearance of mechanical hands armed with steel nails, which tear away nearly a truckload of material at a single effort. A line of "flat cars" is seen waiting for the soil as the arm comes swinging back from the face of the cutting. The sight is a fascinating one to watch.

Magazine. "Though a phonographic record constitutes a true picture of the voice, it is not distinct enough to be deciphered by mere inspection.

"This phonographic photograph or photographophone invented by Herr Ruhmer affords a far more characteristic graphical rendering of spoken words. In this apparatus an electric arc-lamp is inserted in the circuit of a microphone, which is made to give out a radiation of the intensity of which corresponds to the sound vibration in the microphone, this radiation being fixed photographically on the film running past in front of a narrow slot. By a convenient inversion of the whole process, the original sound can then be reproduced from the photographic record."

Excerpted.

The regular patron was indignant as the waiter spilled the soup.

"You're tipsy!" he exclaimed.

"Couldn't be on your tips. See?" responded the waiter; at least not so inebriated as to impede his mental processes. Philadelphia Ledger.

Early to bed and early to rise gives the average man's wife a surprise.

BANK THEFT EPIDEMIC.

It has led to an epidemic which has resulted in the sensational robbery of the Windsor Trust Company in New York by its model teller, Runyan, have resulted in bringing into public notice the fact, already known to men versed in the ways of Wall Street, that thefts by employees of the great fiduciary institutions of the city have become so common as to be of serious concern to the controlling interests of these institutions.

Despite the most elaborate precautions taken by bank officials to check the raids upon the funds entrusted to their care, the record of embezzlements committed since last February shows that in that period there have been 100 per cent more defalcations in New York than in the preceding six months.

Several of the large banking institutions which have heretofore exacted bonds only from those of their employees to whose care large amounts of cash were entrusted have within the last few months required from every clerk a guarantee of his honesty. In the case of a clerk who does not handle funds a bond of about \$5,000 is now required, and the amount is increased in accordance with the responsibility.

The surety companies, for their own particular reasons, are co-operating with the banks in the investigation which have called upon them to make good losses from theft. So strict a watch do they keep upon the men for whom they have given bond that scores of detectives are being employed to scrutinize their most casual actions.

Bank clerks in New York City are being watched as they have never been before. They are being followed from their places of employment to their homes and from their homes to places of amusement.

From information furnished by one of the detective bureaus, reporters have ascertained that stealing has become so common in the financial district that practically every man handling money is now under surveillance. And the chief reason for this suspicion is said to be the knowledge that men in such positions are tempted here more than in any other American city to speculate in stocks.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The trustees of Williams college have announced that President Henry Hopkins of the institution has tendered his resignation, to take effect in June, 1908. Prof. Harry A. Garfield, son of the late President James A. Garfield, a Williams alumnus and at present occupying the chair of politics at Princeton university, has been chosen to succeed President Hopkins.

The Experiment Station Record announces that the Massachusetts College has established a department of agricultural education, its work to include both instruction and research. Normal courses will be offered to prospective teachers, and studies will be made of problems confronting agricultural teaching in colleges and schools of various grades, and of agricultural extension, with a view to introducing agriculture into the elementary schools, establishing agricultural high schools, and correlating and unifying the agricultural instruction given in the State. The work will be in close co-operation with existing educational agencies, especially the State Industrial Commission.

The New York City Board of Education has decided to establish a free public school for the education of deaf children. This action is in pursuance of the report of its committee on elementary schools, which stated that a school for deaf children was entirely practicable as a part of the system of public education, and advised a preparatory course of two to three years in voice training, to be followed by the pupils as far as possible by a regular course of study, including manual training. William H. Maxwell, city superintendent, in speaking on the subject, said that there were probably about 100 deaf children in Manhattan, who were not being cared for or educated in any institution. The board will arrange to give school accommodations to at least 170 pupils at the start.

Supt. Rapp of Berks county, Pa., is putting into execution a plan which has been formulated for some time in the effort to impress upon country boys and girls that the city is not the only place to work in nor the most desirable place to live in. The plan by which he is seeking to combat the city's call is to establish clubs for boys and girls. The object of the clubs is to bring the boys into competition with each other in the matter of raising certain vegetables and other farm employments, and create a friendly feeling among them, while their cooking, needlework and other household employments. Prizes will be offered and exchanges of ideas made possible. It is Mr. Rapp's hope that pride in doing their line of work will keep many a boy and girl from going to the city.

The declaration of principles made by the National Educational Association at Los Angeles endorses the growing insistence upon the special preparation of teachers; favors the advance in salaries to a "living wage"; approves the spread of rural high schools; says that commercial and trade schools should be added wherever possible; urges the improvement of the building and grounds "for the relief of the poor of the crowded districts in the summer"; asks the harmonizing of child labor and truancy laws; regrets "the revival of the idea that the common school is a place for teaching nothing but reading, spelling, writing and ciphering"; and declares that the object is "to teach children how to live, to give them the power to do so, to enlighten them, and to give them that to accomplish this object it is essential that every school inculcate the love of truth, justice, purity and beauty through the study also of biography, history, ethics, natural history, music, drawing and the manual arts. It also expresses the belief that inter-school games should be played for sportsmanship and not merely for victory. It commends the tendencies of cities and towns to replace large school committees or boards with small boards, which determine general policies, but intrust all executive functions to salaried experts. It also approves in a qualified way the efforts of the simplified spelling board; urges the call for greater facilities for the higher education of women; especially in the South and West; advises the abolition of secret societies and fraternities in all secondary and elementary schools; approves the merit system of promoting teachers and filling vacancies; presses the need of better facilities for the practical preparation of teachers; indicates the necessity of some kind of association and cooperation among teachers.

It is universal in its application, bars no man from its way and eliminates no combination of circumstances. It enjoins upon an absolute refusal to surrender save to the inevitable doom of us all.

Moreover, it finds a response in man's heart. It is the only philosophy that is old as the race. All the mythologies reflect it. Christianity consecrates it. The old world felt its truth; the new

Popular Public.

BELIEF IN LIFE HEREAFTER.

By Rev. Edwin W. Caswell.

For what is your life?—James 4: 14. Life, it is said, is not a "blind alley," but a thoroughfare; death, a bend in the road that stretches on through the undiscovered country. Belief in God and in the future life makes men patient in suffering, hopeful in despair, calm under calumny, philanthropic, self-sacrificing, patriotic and heroic. It has inspired the greatest classics in literature. Moses, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Goethe, Bunyan, Milton, all write of heroes living beyond the present life.

The chief discoverers and inventors first saw by faith the invisible world. Socrates, Galileo, Copernicus, Newton, Faraday, Watt, Fulton, Morse and Edison, the nearer they approached the Creator, they believed the future to be a life for the adjustment of inequalities, for the continuance of development, of studies and discoveries and for the reunion of souls.

The tendency of those who deny the future as so problematical as to be impractical is to sink down into materialism and animalism, desisting only food, fire, clothing and housing, reducing life to "getting a living," whereas life here is only the husk of the life beyond, the corn, the husk being valuable till the corn is garnered.

Christ's great power over mankind was because he truthfully exclaimed: "I am the resurrection and the life." Without the resurrection Christianity would have perished at its birth. Other religions worship at the tomb of dead leaders, while Christianity exclaims: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Humanity everywhere craves life. Browning beautifully says:

No life that breathes with human breath has ever truly longed for death; 'Tis life whereof our lives are scant, O life, not death, for which we pant; More life and fuller, that I want.

Life is not immortality really here and now, and time but a fragment of the whole life? We are passing through eternal atmospheres, as the earth through air unconsciously, while the eclipse of death is only a shadowy cloud before the light of the morning.

Life should mean unending bliss or it is not worth living. The gates of God must open or all is a failure. Life must mean cheer, stereotyped in time for us and joy for ever more.

If character dies, it is the catastrophe of the universe, the failure of creation, the fall of the Godhead and the enthronement of chaos. Then the physical becomes kinder than the spiritual. The remains of the cosmetic and the rocks from which they grow, become nobler than man, the masterpiece of God.

Paul MacLaren once said: "Let us realize this world with the world within it to come."

Lift off the foot from your low, narrow enticings, let the higher world in. The soul needs air from its native skies.

Think of the millions who have sin, poverty, want, disease, loss, bereavement and unmanly secret trials for their portion in the present life. Though a multitude of philanthropies are organized to relieve such suffering, God's mightiest philanthropy, the hope of eternal life, is greater than all humanitarian agencies and alone makes life worth living.

Robert Ingersoll said he did not believe in living here on skinn milk that he might have cream in heaven, but Paul explained: "I have suffered the loss of all things that I might win Christ and the crown." Jesus himself endured the cross for the joy that was set before him, and now awaits our coming to his many mansioned home, where we may have "life more abundantly."

This world cannot satisfy the longings of the soul any more than a cage can satisfy a bird with wings. Life is truly called a voyage, a journey, a dress-rehearsal, a vestibule, and therefore must have a destination, a home, a palace in the capital city of all worlds.

ETERNAL HOPE.

By Rev. P. A. Halpin.

Who against hope believed in hope.—Romans iv, 18.

The most wretched of his species is the man without hope. He is more than wretched—he is incurably criminal, because an offender against divine law, which the creative emphasis in his masterly appeal to the Romans.

To hope and to have always is a command so stringent that against hope we must believe in hope. The words of St. Paul suggest a picture in which hope is portrayed as a picture in which while ministering Faith bends over it and arouses it into life and strength and commanding beauty. A miracle truly this, but within the power of religion and attested by reason and experience.

That such marvel may be performed, that it is not beyond the reach of any soul is so self-evident, that it means that any one may be forever against himself the gates of despair. It is a trumpet call for highest courage and achievement. It implies a command which if unuttered by the Creator would pass by unheeded.

But God wills it, therefore, it can be hoped. Though it calls for a fight of hope against itself, it is not a contradiction nor a paradox, but carried to its ultimate consequences it means triumph.

It is universal in its application, bars no man from its way and eliminates no combination of circumstances. It enjoins upon an absolute refusal to surrender save to the inevitable doom of us all.

Moreover, it finds a response in man's heart. It is the only philosophy that is old as the race. All the mythologies reflect it. Christianity consecrates it. The old world felt its truth; the new

It was given to understand it. On the land and on every battlefield since the dawn of history has been heard. Said a sea captain: "As long as there is one square foot of dry deck stick to the pump."

The soldier as well as the general has exclaimed that "the old guard never surrenders." Yet, how many, unthinking or in cowardice, have lowered the flag? They were not men who squared their conduct according to the Christian spirit—God, while closing the portals of Eden upon our despairing progenitors, lit the torch of hope and gave it to them as an inheritance to be kept alive and transmitted to their posterity. The Redeemer intensified its light and broadened its flame so that to lose hope now is to sin against Divine Providence.

There has never been a mandate to despair. No matter what the environment, how dark the outlook, over and above all is the inspiration of hope. What man's voice prevails against the utterance of faith? When a man says there is no hope, where is his guarantee?

The physician says: "The man will die with the dawn." The man lives yet. A man is in the clutches of adversity; he has lost his all. Lo! on the fragments of his fortune he builds a colossal independence.

The criminal staggers from depth to depth; he is fighting with the swine for their husks. Lo! he is on the road to his home, in his father's arms, the flag is on his finger and the princely mantle on his shoulders.

History has not chronicled every hopeful deed. Ships a-mass, despoiled of, have come to port from many "last ditch" have been unfurled flags of victory. The "last chance" is a meaningless word. What man has the right to predict or determine it? No chance is the last one while a man lives. Innumerable and unseen doors are waiting the "open sesame" of Providence to come afar and reveal vistas undreamed, restoration, relief, redemption. Last chances have often blossomed into multitudinous opportunities.

The hope Paul speaks of is not passive, but active. It puts heart in a man as nothing else does. It is the mother of resurrection. God, the author and finisher of hope, be praised! For from Him comes the confidence which says: "There is a way out; if I cannot find it I will make it."

This hope, heaven descended, approved by reason and sanctioned by experience, cannot be baffled. To hope against hope is the basis of character. The truest test of a man is to hope against hope and to pluck success out of the very heart of failure.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

By Rev. U. F. Swengel.

"Text"—"Love thy neighbor as thyself."—Luke x: 27. Leviticus xix: 18.

Next door neighbors. These live in our own state or nation. They are to be reached by home missionary work. They are the people from whose door yards seeds of "Christies" and "Thorns" blow into our own yards. Even from a selfish standpoint it pays to help them to weed out the evil and to supplant it with good seed.

Next neighbors. God told Jeremiah how to picture a beautiful, ideal neighborhood. See Jer. 31: 34. Who would not like to live amid such surroundings? It will come when all shall love the Lord.

Love of neighbors. Read I. Cor. 13, to learn what love is and what it will do. Is it not doing evil when we allow our neighbors to live in darkness while we are able to give them light? "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

What shall we do for our neighbors?

1. Hold rousing missionary meetings for information and enthusiasm.

2. Hold up the light of the Gospel in our own lives.

3. Pray earnestly for their evangelization.

4. Give freely for the support of missions and the development of mission fields.

5. Demand not thy neighbor. Lev. 19: 17. There are other ways of defrauding besides the matter of wages. Keeping from God what belongs to him is robbery, according to His own Word. Keeping from our neighbor the Gospel when we can send it to him seems much along the same line.

Short Motor Sermons.

Sympathy is the cement of society. Your best self will be found only by self-sacrifice.

The soul needs deep plowing to turn under its weeds.

The only good things we keep are those we pass along.

The fundamental dignity of humanity is in its divinity.

Foiks who sing off the key always sing above the choir.

The really careful man knows what cares he can afford to lose.

There can be no recreation in the indulgence that leads to regret.

A man often finds himself when he looks misfortune in the face.

Our own lives are robbed of sweetness by bitter thoughts of others.

You never will develop good in any so long as you see no good in them.

The most important part of our environment we really carry within us. You never will have a hole in your shirt by concentrating your pity on Sunday.

No man is worth much to society until he learns to make the most of himself.

The religion that does not work for salvation has little hope of realizing salvation.

It is no use praying to the Father in heaven when you are breaking up families on earth.

The safety of a little religion lies in the fact that if it is real it will take root and grow.

The best evidence of any superiority is a recognition of the obligations which it involves.

Without doubt, the man whose whole charity lies in the clothes he buys for himself for Sunday succeeds in clothing a mighty poor soul.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE MARRIED.

Eddy, a Chicago Girl.

The marriage of United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana and Miss Katherine Eddy was solemnized in Berlin at the palatial residence of United States Ambassador Tower Wednesday. Extreme simplicity marked the ceremony and the invitations were limited. The bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy of Chicago, and a small group of relatives, members of the embassy staff in Berlin, and a few intimate friends of both families comprised the spectators. There were no ushers and Miss Eddy had no bridesmaids.

Several hundred congratulatory telegram and cable messages were received, including one from the mother of Mr. Beveridge, from Champaign, Ill., and one from President Roosevelt, Senator



SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

Allison, James Whitcomb Riley, most of the Senators, many members of the House and political friends all over the United States.

The new Mrs. Beveridge is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy of Chicago, and a niece of Mrs. Marshall Field. Both her father and mother belong to families long prominent in Chicago. Senator Beveridge was the youngest man in the United States Senate when he entered it eight years ago at the age of 35. He was a playboy in Highland Park, Ill., at 12, a laborer at 14 and an employee of a logging camp in Illinois at 16. He borrowed \$50 from a friend in 1881 and entered DePauw university. Here he won all the debates and with his prize money paid his expenses for the two years remaining of the college course. In 1883, after two years of work on a ranch, he returned to Indianapolis and commenced the study of law. He became a campaign speaker in 1884. Mr. Beveridge married Katherine Langshale at Greencastle, Ind., in 1887. She died seven years ago.

At a banquet given to King Frederick of Denmark during his visit to Helsinki, Finland, the king announced his policy regarding the future relations between the island and the Danish crown, saying: "I have established a commission to arrange for legislation to decide the constitutional position of Iceland in the realm and to find a form under which the freedom of Iceland may be built up and protected, while at the same time the unity of the realm is preserved and insured."

It is reported from London that the management of the Daily Mail and Evening News, known as the Harmsworth papers, which have recently acquired the rights of the London edition of the paper, have agreed to purchase the paper from W. H. Lever of Liverpool, has settled another similar suit by the payment of \$125,000 and the publication of an apology. This latter suit was brought by Joseph Watson & Sons of Leeds. Both actions grew out of a controversy over the alleged attempt to bring about a combination of the English soap manufacturers.

Not less than 6,000 troops have been summoned to the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, in order to control the situation arising from the strike of the dock laborers for increased pay and shorter hours. The calling of troops was due partly to the fact that the police had struck to enforce their demand for more pay because of extra work. The strikers were attacking non-striking laborers at every opportunity. One result of the trouble is the closing of a number of spinning mills through inability to obtain coal.

The British Navy Department has recently launched the Drednought, the second battleship of the Dreadnought class, although exceeding the latter vessel by 700 tons. The new ship also embodies a number of improvements gained as a result of the Dreadnought trials.

In 1906 Japan produced 3,000,444 tons of coal, an increase of 1,500,000 tons. The petroleum output rose from 57,000,000 to 40,400,000 gallons. The iron output was 4,000,000 tons, and the steel output reached 6,000,000 tons, both showing no increase. Reports of refined copper were of the value of \$10,725,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000.

FOREIGN.

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 15

28th Senatorial District Convention.

The convention at Gladwin, the 13th was peculiar from the fact that every delegate elected was present. It appeared that a combination had been formed between Isaac Clair and Gladwin, but it was badly beaten by the solid union of the other counties. Eugene Foster, of Gladwin, was unanimously elected on the first ballot and was followed by Smith, of Alcona and Woodruff, of Roscommon, by safe majorities. The result will be eminently satisfactory to the republicans of the district, as the three delegates are recognized as clean men and peculiar fitness for the work.

French Blundered at Casa-Blanca.

The French seem to have made the same blunder at the outset of their task of their pacification of Morocco that the British did in Egypt. They bombarded the town of Casa-Blanca, thereby breaking down what vestige of local authority there may have been and giving free rein to the anarchy of the population before they had any land force ready to maintain order. The British made the same blunder in Alexandria, and the result was wholesale looting and massacre. So it has been, too, in Casa-Blanca. The town was fairly quiet until the bombardment began, but at the first shot all authority was at an end. The mob made for the Jewish quarter, as Moorish mobs always do in times of public disorder, to murder and pillage, and they also attacked the quarter where their rich fellow-countrymen lived. All the French warship could do now was to bombard the native quarter, where there was no pillaging, for otherwise it would be quite as likely to kill off innocent people. Had the warship waited until reinforcements arrived, a landing party strong enough to control the townspeople might have been in readiness to protect peaceable people instead of leaving them at the mercy of the rabble. Indeed, it is altogether likely that the bombardment would have been rendered altogether unnecessary. The wild tribes could have been quietly driven away from the vicinity of the town and the townspeople would probably have submitted without resistance. But that would not have given naval captains an opportunity to test their engines of destruction and the skill of their men. Human targets are most interesting for gun practice. —Detroit Journal.

Will Test Anti-Pass Law.

J. W. Jarnagin, editor of the Cedar Falls Record, says he is going to test the constitutionality of the Iowa anti-pass law. Under the terms of an advertising contract Mr. Jarnagin had transportation on the Waterloo and Cedar Falls Rapid Transit line. When the new law went into effect July 4 he was asked to turn his pass in, but he refused to do so. He says he has a contract to run \$125 worth of advertising before Jan. 1, 1908. He has kept his side of the bargain, he says, and insists that the railroad company shall make good. Mr. Jarnagin contends that the anti-pass law impairs the obligation of a contract and is therefore unconstitutional.

In regard to contracts made by the Grand Trunk railroad with newspapers to exchange advertising for transportation, George T. Bell, general passenger agent of that road, says:

"The contracts were passed upon by Judge Kreitzinger of Chicago, our general counsel for the United States. As he is recognized as a good constitutional lawyer, it does not seem that we have anything to fear. The exchange of advertising at the full rate for transportation at full fare is a business proposition in which full value is exchanged on both sides."

Freights by Water and by Land.

Under the caption "Freight by Sea and Railway" the July bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor gives the following striking illustration of the enormous difference between the tariff on freight by water and the tariff charged by the railway to the shipper and paid, in the end, by the consumer.

Consul R. B. Mosher, of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, reports that a ton of galvanized iron which is brought from England to Natal, 7,000 miles, for \$6.07; costs by rail from Natal to Johannesburg, 483 miles, \$26.77. From and to some places a barrel of cement costs 98 cents and \$4.78 respectively. In itself that one statement, made by an official of the government of the United States to the Department of Commerce and Labor, ought to be sufficient to impel the promptest action on the part of the government to a fixed, a well defined and a continuous policy of improvement of the inland waterways of the United States. That "Jones pays the freight" is a serious mistake. It is the purchaser who pays the freight in addition to the lower he sustains by the constant and various delays caused not by negligence on the part of the rail-

way but because of inadequate facilities for transportation and the tremendous growth of the inland trade and commerce of the United States, immeasurably in excess of the foreign trade and commerce, which bid defiance to any efforts the railways may make to keep pace with the necessities and the demands of transportation.

England solved the question for her northern shires by the construction of the Manchester canal. Germany, France and Holland are solving it in the phenomenally large appropriations annually made for waterway improvement. It can be solved equally by the satisfaction of shipper, receiver and consumer in the United States by the improvement of the inland waterways—the natural avenues of trade and commerce. With the work accomplished there would be no such exorbitant rates for rail carriage as Consul Mosher reports, and they obtain in the United States, as shipper and receiver know to their mutual loss.

Our Army not the Best Paid.

It has been assumed that Uncle Sam's soldiers were by far the best paid in the world, and that belief has in large part been the cause of the failure of attempts made in the past to secure increases in pay for our own soldiers.

But now in connection with the systematic preparations that are being made to lay the subject of "something wrong with the army" before congress at the next session, it has been discovered that this belief is founded in error and that several nations are much more liberal in the treatment of their soldiers than is the United States. This fact will be brought to the attention of congress in connection with the subject of a general increase of salaries of both army and navy. Copies of recruiting pamphlets, circulated freely in Canada, make a strong showing on this point.

A Canadian sergeant, for instance, enters upon his service with a wage of one dollar per day which increases according to the provisions of the longevity law to one dollar and a quarter. The American sergeant gets eighteen dollars at first, and his expenses are larger than the Canadian non-commissioned officer, because of the considerable differences in the scale of living, and the lower tariff rates upon the necessities of life in Canada. The same difference of wage runs through all of the grades of the two armies.

Even Cuba pays her soldiers three times as much as the American private. The Cuban rural guard gets the pay of a New York policeman. Other countries than these two exceed America in the pay allowed their soldiers and the data is being gotten together to make up a strong case to demonstrate to congress that the real reason for the numerous desertions from the American army is not dissatisfaction with the hard work, or dislike for some particular officer, nor even lack of a simple and well regulated canteen, but the small wage paid to the soldier compared with the compensation in civil life.

And in this connection it will be shown in the presentation of the subject to congress that the present scale was fixed by law more than fifty years ago (there has been only one increase and that of only one dollar per month in that time) when the wages of civilian workmen were probably not much more than a third of the present scale.

Governor Warner has named a waste lands commission provided for by an act of the late session, composed of Robert D. Graham, of Grand Rapids; Albert B. Cook, of Owosso; Dwight B. Waldo of Kalamazoo; George B. Horton of Fruit Ridge; Carl E. Schmidt of Detroit; Francis King of Alma; William E. Osmon of Montague; A. E. Palmer of Kalkaska; and C. V. R. Townsend of Negaunee. These gentlemen, serving without pay other than expenses, will investigate the conditions and problems relating to the state's delinquent tax lands, and other waste lands in the state whether owned by the state or by individuals, with reference to forestry; the establishment of forest reserves; the prevention of fires; the conservation of water supply; the protection from timber depredations; and the general encouragement of reforestation, settlement and other utilization as varying conditions may render desirable. The commission is authorized to travel, make surveys, employ assistance and purchase books, maps, and materials, and to call for the co-operation of other state departments and officers in pursuing their investigations; and they are required to furnish by July 31, 1908, a report of their findings and for legislation to carry into effect the purposes deemed needful. Two thousand copies of that report are to be printed for public distribution by Oct. 1 of that year, and one thousand for use of the legislature. The subject is one of very great importance to the future of the state, and the investigations of this commission should lead to the adoption of wise measures for working out the problems involved in it.

Sixty thousand dollars is to be spent to fit out the statue of liberty on Bedloe's island with a new wardrobe and appurtenances thereto before next winter. A new bronze dress is to be purchased at a cost of \$18,000 for the sole lady inhabitant of the island. For repainting the pedestal which supports the bronze feet, the also of which she attempts to conceal beneath the folds of her dress, \$22,400 will be spent. Besides the items a spiral staircase and an elevator will be installed in her right arm.

Additional Local Matter.

Frederic Franks.

A farewell surprise party was given at Rev. Wm. Coombs in honor of his son Edmund who went to Lapeer on Monday.

Emmet Lewis of Lewiston, visited his parents Sunday.

Miss Ethel Miller of Deward visited friends here last week.

Mrs. Lou Johnson of South Arm is visiting here.

Mr. James Smith is home once more. How do you do Jim!

Mrs. Frank Trudeau is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Vincent at at Lewiston.

Mrs. Lou Gardner is visiting at Cheboygan.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Coombs left last Tuesday, by overland route, to go to Lapeer Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Porter moved here from Marion.

Cheboygan ice cream will be sold next Saturday night for the benefit of the M. P. church.

Mrs. J. C. Mason of Grayling is visiting at Lizzie McCracken's.

About forty friends and acquaintances gave a farewell party on Mr. and Mrs. Coombs on Wednesday eve., leaving a few of their mementos.

Rev. Cunningham was here for the party last Wednesday eve.

Miss Pearl Patterson was at Gaylord last Monday; spending the day with Lillian Johnson.

Miss Myrtle Kelly is visiting at Toledo, Ohio.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following is a list of jurors for the September term of the Circuit Court:

Beaver Creek—George Annis, Wm. Raymond, S. B. Brott, David Raymond, James C. Nolin.
Frederic—James Smith, George Burkhardt, Wellington Batterson, Charles Horton, Charles Wilcox.
Grayling—A. H. Amos, N. Michelson, Arthur Wakely, P. C. Peterson, R. S. Babbitt.
Maple Forest—Ed. Cobb, C. F. Underhill, Gust. Ernst, Joseph Simms, J. E. Kellogg.
South Branch—Charles E. Nichols, I. H. Richardson, Frank Hutzler, John Hiseock.

Driven from the lowlands by forest fires, a small army of bears invaded Standish last week, forcing a suspension of business for several hours and terrorizing the population. The bears were themselves frightened, and this made the situation more tense. The visit was made just as the stores opened for business, and laborers were on their way to the factories. The invasion was headed by a large mother bear, followed by two cubs. They chose the principal street for entry, and when they had driven all people under cover were bold enough to stop in front of a grocery store and breakfast from a basket of turnips. This vanguard was followed by the main army of four good-sized animals, but they refused to stop, racing through the business section in double-quick time. When the inhabitants had recovered from their astonishment a big hunt was organized and in two hours three of the invaders were brought back as game. More bears have been seen in this section this summer than in ten years. Farmers have suffered much loss from their depredations. A bounty of \$20 is offered by the county for every pelt.

The "Glade," the Midway Plaisance of the State Fair will be enlarged this year and will contain the greatest number of clean, refined, and instructive entertainments ever seen in Michigan. A fine list of shows has been arranged for and attractions may be seen ranging from the "deep sea" divers to the smallest man in the world. Among the entertainments that have been provided for young and old will be: Trained animals, a real Gipsy camp where the fortune telling seer can be consulted, the razzle dazzle merry-go-round, both steam and electric, a zoo and many others. The fair officers in charge of the "Glade" will revoke the permit of any attraction that does not come up to the high standard of moral tone that they have set.

Some school officers in Michigan are sufficiently interested in matters that are in process of doing just now to sit straight up and take notice, whether they know it or not. It is known to the department of public instruction that the law providing against the payment of primary school money on other than teacher's salary account has been violated. An examination is now in progress in Lansing which will show just how each district in the state stands as to primary money receipts and primary money expenditures. Wherever the law has been violated the money illegally expended will have to be restored to the fund from which it was taken. Special school meetings will probably be called and special taxes spread and collected. Michigan's primary school funds were not intended to take the place of all other school provisions in any district in the state.

"MAN"

A man's life is full of crosses and temptations. He comes into this world without his consent and goes out against his will, and the trip between the two is exceedingly rocky.

The rule of contraries is one of the features of the trip. When he is little the big girls kiss him, when he is rich he is dishonest. If he needs credit he can't get it, if he is prosperous every one wants to do him a favor. If he is in politics it's for the pie, if he is out of politics you can't find a place for him, and he is no good for his country.

If he doesn't give to charity he is a stingy cuss, if he does it's for show.

If he is actively religious he is a hypocrite, if he takes no interest in religion he is a hardened sinner.

If he gives affection he is a soft specimen, if he seems to care for no one he is cold-blooded.

If he dies young there was a great future before him, if he lives to an old age he has missed his calling.

The road is rocky, but man loves to travel it.

EXCURSION FARES

—TO—

Jamestown Exposition

Every day until Nov. 30. Choice of various routes, going and returning.

Saratoga Springs

G. A. R. Annual Encampment will be held here Sep. 9-14, 1907. Tickets on sale Sep. 6, 7 and 8. Liberal limits and stopovers.

Saginaw, Mich.

For the Semi-Centennial Celebration. Tickets on sale Aug. 19-24, inclusive.

Sunday Excursions.

Every Sunday until Oct. 27, between certain points within radius 150 miles west of Detroit River, where the round trip can be made on Sunday.

For particulars consult any ticket agent of the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

AUG. 31

Election Notice.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE LANSING.

JULY 1st, 1907.

To the Sheriff of Crawford County. In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 272 of the Public Acts of 1907, you are hereby notified that a Special Election is to be held in this state on the third Tuesday in September, 1907, at which time delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of making a general revision of the constitution of the State of Michigan shall be elected.

In witness whereof I have hereunto attached my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this 31st day of July, nineteen hundred and seven.

CLARENCE J. MEARS,

Deputy Secretary of State.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the fifth day of August, A. D., 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Fayette P. Richardson, deceased.

Martha M. Richardson, having filed in said court her petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Orlando F. Barnes, or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the second day of September, A. D., 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON

Judge of Probate.

A true copy.

aug 8-3w

Endorsed by the County.

"The most popular remedy in Otago County, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otago Journal, Gilmerton, N. Y. "Is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infallible cure for coughs and colds, making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be a most valuable prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taker, by L. Fournier's Drug Store. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Reading Through Salt.

In San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystalline salt almost four miles long, said to contain nearly 50,000,000 tons, and to be so solid that medium-sized print can be read with ease through a block a foot thick.

PITTSBURGH

PERFECT

ELECTRICALLY WELDED

FENCES

Made exclusively by the

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

are enjoying phenomenal success, and are conceded to be far superior to any other fencing on the market. Thousands of pleased fence users will testify that the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Electrically-Welded Fence

Will stand ordinary as well as hard usage.

Will not sag in Summer's heat nor break in the cold of Winter.

Is made of the best material for fencing purposes.

Has stays that will not slip, nor can they be moved out of place.

Will conform to the most uneven ground and can be erected over hills and through valleys as well as on level ground.

Has no slack wires to spoil the appearance as well as the efficiency of the fence.

Does not require an expert to erect.

Is low in price.

Is now made with stay-wires as large as the line-wires.

A trade winner and a great seller is the "Pittsburgh Perfect" Poultry and Garden Fence, as it has solved the problem of fencing Poultry, Horses, Hogs and Cattle with one style of fence.

For prices and particulars please call at our store.

Salling, Hanson Co.

Tonsorial Parlors.

H. L. Matliver, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary.

Agent for Witter's Laundry Saginaw, Mich.

Selling, Hanson Co.

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1878. 1907.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 15

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Back Combs at Hathaways.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

FOR SALE—Ladies' wheel in good repair. Inquire at this office.

Wanted.—You to have your glasses fitted by C. J. Hathaway. Optician. Notice the change in C. J. Hathaway's Ad.

J. W. Sorenson has a new Ad in this time. Read it.

Peter Borchert is putting a second story on his dwelling.

Read the new Ad of the Roscommon State Bank.

For sale—A two-horse Jackson wagon in good condition. P. AEBEL.

The best enamel bath tub at SORENSON'S.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Everybody likes China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Your eyes are your best friend. You can have them properly fitted at Hathaway's.

Make your old furniture look like new with a coat of China Lac. For sale by J. W. SORENSON.

Wm. Raymond of Beaver Creek was in town Monday feeling good from having over 70 ton of prime hay in his barn.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Mr. Elmer Stephens caught a record fish on Friday evening last. He pulled out a rainbow weighing three and one-quarter pounds. —Mio-Mio.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

H. P. Hanson returned from a two months job at Johannesburg last week and will use his tools here the balance of the season.

Oscar Hanson has the excavation completed for the basement and foundation for his new house, and the walls fast nearing completion.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better few as good. S. H. Co.

If you are wanting something new in Post Cards, something artistic, original and high class. Call at SORENSON FURNITURE STORE.

Johannesburg Mfg. Co. Johannesburg, Mich. want boys from 16 to 20 years old, to work in Veneer Factory, light work and good wages. aug-14

R. P. Forbes and John Everett finished a job of carpenter work for T. E. Douglas, and for the school district at Lovell, last week.

WANTED.—At once 20 to 30 cedar cutters to cut by the piece, also a man and woman to cook. Inquire at my residence.

BARNEY J. KROPP.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfied. S. H. Co.

Found.—That to have satisfactory glasses, they must be scientific in construction. Come here; we are prepared for all difficult cases. —C. J. Hathaway. Optician.

Feldhauser Brothers have just finished cutting 180,000 feet of timber for J. L. Truax, who will build a large barn and house upon his sheep ranch, on the North Branch of the Ausable.

Farmers who have any threshing or clover hulling, will do well to communicate with Feldhauser Bros. They have new machinery and guarantee first class work.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

FOR SALE—Household goods, two new iron beds, mattresses, two heating stoves, cook stove, kitchen utensils, chairs, new sewing machine. Address MRS. JOHN L. HANNES.

For Sale—The new house built by E. B. Gilkey on Park street, one of the most pleasant in the village and desirable location. Also the household furniture. Call on or address MRS. E. B. GILKEY.

Jas. McNevin with his wife and baby, returned from a pleasant two weeks vacation at Boyne City, last Saturday. He has resumed the engineering feat on Jorgenson's delivery wagon.

Victor Salling and family went to Portage Lake for the day, Tuesday.

We call attention to the new Ad of J. W. Sorenson.

For sale—A good muley cow, perfectly gentle; comes home every night. Price \$35.00. P. Aebli, Grayling.

The old chimney sweep was in town with his musical voice from the house tops.

F. S. Ritter was down at Grayling, looking after material relative to the building of the new flouring mill. Cheboygan Tribune.

Found—A pair of Ladies' nose glasses, in a huckleberry patch, which the owner may have by proving property and payment for this notice.

Sheriff Amidon, R. P. Forbes, John Everett and John Leese took a couple of days off on the river last week and took a nice string of trout, with a lot of sport.

E. C. Richards with his wife and son of Dayton, Ohio, arrived here last Friday and are occupying their summer home on the west side of Portage Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling arrived here from their home in Anderson, Ind., for their annual visit with old friends, on Monday. They are always welcome.

John J. Niederer attended the district constitutional convention at Gladwin Tuesday, in place of Geo. L. Alexander who was unable to attend on account of business.

Feldhauser Bros. are equipped with new machinery for threshing and clover hulling. Rapid and first class work. Won't stay long enough to eat up your crop. Try them.

For Sale.—One Hurst Sprayer to spray potatoes. A \$25 machine for \$15 cash. Sprays four rows at a time; used only one year. Going away reason for selling.—L. O. Bunce, Judge, Mich.

Don't forget the Grange Rally Aug. 22. If you do not have a good time, you are to blame, as that is what it is for. A good program is being arranged, which will be largely rendered by the young people and children.

Edgar Dyar who has been in Cheboygan since last Thursday and pitched for the home team Sunday, returned to Grayling Monday noon. Dyar was always a favorite with Cheboygan base ball fans. —Cheboygan Tribune.

The value of Michigan's hay crop is estimated at \$34,000,000. It will be worth that to the state if fed to cattle, but if exported it will simply mean coining the fertility of the soil into money. It is the cattle we should export, not the hay.

Mrs. Hal Davis, with a number of lady friends took the Flyer north Monday p. m. for Minneapolis. And Messrs. Davis and Powell started with the Auto in the evening for Grand Rapids. Mr. Powell will return the last of the week to remain until September.

The horse breeders of this vicinity met with a serious loss by the death of the Percheron Stallion "Intendant" last Saturday. The best medical aid of west Branch and Bay City was employed without avail. Post Mortem by the V. S. revealed death due to organic heart disease.

The Ladies Aid of the M. B. church will hold their regular monthly business meeting at the home of Mrs. Frazee, to-morrow afternoon. All members who have not brought their names for the quilt are requested to do so at this meeting.

Every ex-soldier in Crawford County is invited to attend the 28th annual reunion of the Soldier's and Sailor's Association of Northern Michigan at Gladwin, Sept. 18, 19, and 20. A grand good time is promised. Tent rooms and rations for all. Turn out.

It is authentically reported that the Michigan Central will extend its Hauptman branch, now used as a logging road, to Houghton lake, the largest inland lake of Roscommon county. The extension will tap a rich lumber district as well as afford accommodations to resorters at the lake.

Herbert Cushman, aged 40, a team driver in a logging camp east of Gaylord, received injuries, last week, which may cause his death. While going down hill, a chain broke, releasing part of the load and threw him in front of the wheels. They passed over his chest, badly crushing him and also hurt him internally. He is unmarried.

The grass hopper plague has become quite a serious one. Not content with damaging growing crops of all kinds they even attack the fruit trees. One gentleman informs us that they are not content after destroying 250 apple trees set the past spring, but are now busy among the older trees going as high as eighteen feet from the ground to work among the tender upper branches. —Kalkaska Leader.

Last week Charles C. Gaige received from Chicago three carloads of Idaho lambs that averaged sixty-one pounds each and cost \$7.10 per hundred in Chicago exclusive of commissions. The bunch numbered 959 head and as the weight would indicate were early spring lambs. They will be shipped in a short time to Ogemaw county to be fed upon the ranch of the Stiles Lake Land company, in which Mr. Gaige has a third interest. He left for Chicago Saturday night to secure more lambs for the land company, which contemplate running the number up to ten thousand. —Johannesburg Independent.

Republican County Convention.

The convention was called to order by M. Hanson, chairman of Co. Com., and Geo. L. Alexander made temporary chairman and J. J. Niederer, sec. On motion the following committees were appointed by the chair: Permanent organization and order of business: A. W. Becker, J. K. Bates and L. B. Merrill.

Credentials: G. F. Owen, John Love and M. A. Bates.

Resolutions: O. Palmer, W. S. Chalkey and E. W. Frazee.

The reports of the several committees were adopted, Geo. Mahon and J. K. Bates appointed tellers, and the convention proceeded to the election of three delegates, resulting in the following selection: Geo. Mahon, R. W. Brink and Geo. L. Alexander.

Lost.—Out at Portage Lake: A steel casting rod with agot guides 4 1/2 ft. long. Finder please return same to this office.

A man named McCall had a narrow call Monday evening, at his house in the east part of the village when a revolver ball shattered the index finger of his left hand. Three shots were fired in his direction, but it is probably a case of carelessness. He is not certain who fired, but has a strong suspicion of a drunken man and a young woman who were in an adjoining yard at the time.

Certain boys in the village are getting things fixed so they will wish they had not. The pulling staples from wire fence, removing bars from pasture lots and other misdemeanors are of such magnitude that the law will give them a term of lessons in the Industrial School for Boys at Lansing, which will have a salutary effect. If these acts are reported, warrants will certainly issue and the law be enforced.

The Greening Nursery Co., Monroe Mich., one of the largest nursery concerns in the United States, writes us that they want a good live agent in this section to solicit orders for their trees, shrubbery, etc. Experience not necessary. They offer good pay weekly, and furnish canvassing outfit free. We advise any man or woman in our community, who has some spare time to take orders to write them for particulars immediately. Mention this paper when writing. July 25, 4t

The new compulsory education law which will go into effect soon is as follows: Children between the ages of 7 and 16 shall be required to attend the entire school year. Hereafter the truant officer in cities shall give a bond of \$600. In case that the school board of any city or graded district do not appoint any truant officer, the county truant officer shall act. Children are required to be in school the following day after the truant officer serves notice on them to go. Under the old law they had until the following Monday. Any child whom the parents claim is physically unable to attend school the truant officer shall secure a competent physician certifying that such a child is physically unable to attend school. Under the old law the parents could get a statement from their family physician.

PURCHASE, Saginaw.—The funeral of the late Erastus Purchase was held from the home of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Crane, Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Mr. Cooke, of the Free Methodist church, officiated. W. J. McCrone rendered the hymns "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Jesus Lover of my soul." Many of the neighbors who had known Mr. Purchase during the many years he lived in Tittabawassee township attended the services. The interment was in Oakwood cemetery. The pall bearers were: W. E. Crane, Dr. B. F. A. Crane and Ambrose Crane, nephews of the deceased, William Rotter of Battle Creek, son-in-law, Floyd A. Crane, grand nephew, and Judge Riley L. Crane. Erastus Purchase was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, New York, June 20, 1838. He was the youngest of seven sons. The family came to Tittabawassee in 1854. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Soper, who died in 1893. In 1896 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Kelley, who survives him. To the first union four children were born, three daughters and one son. One daughter, Ada Watz, died in 1885, and the son, Alonzo, died in 1900. Miss Emma Purchase and Mrs. Jennie Purchase-Rotter survive him.

NOTICE.

Farmers take notice, that we are prepared to do threshing and clover hulling this season, and we kindly ask you to come and see us or drop us a postal in regard to your work. Good work guaranteed and fast threshing. We have a nice huller. Resp. yours Feldhauser Bros., Frederic, Mich.

"Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo. that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest and surest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about." Guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist, 25c.

\$20.00 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for evidence that will convict the person or persons who have maliciously injured my boat on Portage Lake.

FRANK AHMAN.

Just Received Another Lot of Lemonade AND Water Sets!

We want you to call and inspect same and compare the prizes with those of others. It is a fine, medium priced line, tall and swell shapes and richly decorated. Easy to select.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

For best bread use SLEEPY EYE FLOUR

NO BETTER MADE FOR SALE AT CONNINE & CO.

You are not Going Blind If we can help it.

If your sight is dim or failing or if you are troubled with headache, come to us. For by our scientific method and treatment we conquer any eye strain and other defects of vision due to errors of refraction. There is no guess work in our method.

Come and talk it over and we make it plain to you, the why and wherefore of your trouble. Delay is dangerous.

C. J. HATHAWAY,
Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings account with us for One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12 m., 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.

Continuance of our Summer Closing Sale

We continue to sell through August every article of Summer Wear at greatly reduced prices:

Mens' and Boys' Summer Suits
1-4 Off!

Caps and Straw Hats
Less than cost!

Big price reduction in
Ladies' Skirts, Coats
and Waists!

Lawn Dainties and
Batistes
At Money Saving Prices.

All Oxfords, excepting
Green Quality, at 1-4 off.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Central Drug Store

SOMETHING NEW

In Box Paper and Writing Material.
Come in and see our 25 cents Linen Paper.
New and Nobby.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.
J. A. MORRISON, Manager.
Candy. Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.
Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Exterminate Potatoe Bugs

By Using

Pure Paris Green

BUG FINISH

FOR SALE AT

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
CHATTING, MICHIGAN.

BIG FINE IMPENDS.

RAILROAD AND OIL CORPORATIONS INDICTED.

Held in New York for Giving and Receiving Illegal Concessions in Oil Shipments—Shocks—Restores Deaf Man's Hearing.

Four big corporations were indicted by the federal grand jury for the western district of New York, which reported to Judge Haskell. The report was only a partial one, but it included ten indictments. Two of these were against the Standard Oil Company of New York, one of them containing 188 counts and the other forty counts; two were against the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester and containing 188 and forty counts respectively; two were against the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railway companies, jointly, and two more were against these two companies separately. In each of these counts were similar, 188 and forty. The indictments against the oil companies were for giving and receiving illegal concessions in the shipment of oil, and those against the railway companies charge illegally giving and granting such concessions.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

Principal Leagues.					
NATIONAL LEAGUE.					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Chicago	75	28	Brooklyn	47	55
Pittsburg	58	30	Cincinnati	45	67
New York	58	40	Boston	38	62
Philadelphia	53	43	St. Louis	28	78

AMERICAN LEAGUE.					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Detroit	58	37	New York	45	52
Philadelphia	58	38	Boston	42	50
Chicago	61	42	St. Louis	40	57
Cleveland	57	43	Washington	29	65

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.					
W.			L.		
Toledo	68	44	Milwaukee	52	58
Columbus	62	49	Indianapolis	54	62
Minneapolis	60	55	Kansas City	50	61
Louisville	58	55	St. Paul	47	68

WESTERN LEAGUE.							
W.		L.		W.		L.	
Omaha	65	46	Denver	52	43	60	49
Des Moines	53	46	Pueblo	45	50	50	41
Lincoln	67	50	St. Paul	47	68	57	48

MAN'S HEARING RESTORED.

Hurled Fifty Feet by Bolt of Lightning, Deaf Man Is Cured. A stroke of lightning has restored the hearing of William B. Chase of Des Moines, Ia., who has been deaf for seventeen years. Chase was out in the field when a fearful storm arose and he ran for the shelter of a tree, which he reached just as lightning struck it, hurling it to pieces. The man was thrown fifty feet, and when he was picked up he remarked in a dazed sort of way: "I heard that crash all right. Guess I can hear anything now." He was correct in his guess, for later he could hear the faintest whisper twenty feet away. Doctors say his hearing has been completely restored, and that he never will be deaf again.

BODY OF MAN FOUND.

Skeleton Is Found from Colorado Grave Located by Steve Adams. The skeleton of W. J. Barney, the timberman employed on the Smuggler-Union mine, who mysteriously disappeared in the month of June, 1901, was exhumed the other day twelve miles from Telluride, Colo., by Bullock Wells, manager of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company. The location of the grave was pointed out by Steve Adams, now in jail in Idaho awaiting a second trial on the charge of murder. He is alleged to have confessed to the assassination of Arthur Collins, formerly general manager of the Smuggler-Union mine, and told how Barney was murdered because he had incurred the ill will of the union. Dr. Lord, a dentist, who had performed the dental work for Barney, was unable to identify the skeleton from this.

CAN FIND TUBERCULOSIS GERM.

Method Discovered for Ascertaining Presence of Disease. A method by which the presence of tuberculosis can be detected has been made known to the French Academy of Sciences in Paris. According to advices received at the State Department, it consists in inoculating the patient with a few drops of the tuberculin of Koch. If tuberculosis does not exist the little incision heals rapidly, but if the patient is affected the incision rubbed with the tuberculin becomes inflamed and a pustule similar to that of vaccine appears.

General's Grandchild Elopes. Julia Jackson-Christine of Atlanta, a granddaughter of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, eloped with W. A. Alexander, a young lawyer of Charlotte, N. C.

Toddler's Fatal Food. One dead and four dying is the result of a family party eating toddlers for mushrooms at Deep Valley, Va.

Cracker Men to Combine. Plans are said to have been completed for the organization of a big cracker bakery, which will be known as the General Biscuit Company, and which will take over about one hundred of the leading independent cracker bakeries of the country.

Orders His Leg Cut Off. His leg planned under the engine, Chas. Shidley, a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, gave orders to have it cut off so that he could be liberated from his perilous position.

Name Filipino Babies. Pocatento, Jamestown Pacific, and Patrick Henry, Bryn are the names conferred on three Filipino babies at the Jamestown exposition and under which they will stagger for the rest of their lives.

Orders Cut in Wheat Rate. Commissioner Harlan of the interstate commerce commission has issued an order directing that beginning on Sept. 15 next, the rate on wheat from points in the Northwest to Pacific coast terminals should be not more than 65 cents per 100 pounds.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

LIVES ARE LOST AND CROPS IN MANY PLACES ARE RUINED.

Twenty-five lives are reported to have been lost and property damaged to the amount of \$600,000 in a tornado which swept over the southern part of Minnesota, northern Iowa, the southwestern end of Wisconsin and a part of Illinois. Dispatches tell of deaths in almost every point where the tornado struck.

A farmer, his wife and son were killed near Mason City, Iowa, their home being destroyed over their heads while they were in bed. Two coaches of a Green Bay, Wis., passenger train were thrown over an embankment near Wisconsin, Minnesota, and three men were severely injured. The wind reached a velocity of about ninety miles an hour and was accompanied by terrific rain and lightning. The village of Jelle, Iowa, was wrecked by the wind and one person killed and many injured. Twenty-five more buildings were unroofed. At Marshalltown a severe windstorm, accompanied by hail, leveled corn, blew down loaded fruit trays, and did much other damage. Shipping at Clear Lake and many cottages were destroyed. A half dozen barns and four houses near Rockwell were demolished, and the roof was blown from the Catholic church at Rockwell. Many houses were destroyed in Winona and the roofs were torn off twenty large factory buildings. The lightning plant was wrecked, leaving the town in darkness. The power house of the local street car company was put out of commission. The cars in the streets were overturned, and one of them was carried against the side of a store. Fronts of the stores were blown in and the wind carried all kinds of stock from the shelves and counters.

A severe hailstorm practically devastated the corn crop in the western townships of Peoria county, Ill., and the east tier of townships in Knox county. Hailstones twelve inches in circumference cut the blades from the corn as keenly as if the stalks had been trimmed with a knife. Thirty thousand acres of corn is completely ruined. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000 to corn alone in Peoria and Knox counties. A fifty-five mile an hour wind blew during the storm. The large ballstones broke hundreds of windows and the strong wind uprooted trees and moved farm houses and barns from their foundations.

At Havana, Ill., Miss Margaret Leininger, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leininger of Mason City, is dead, the result of being struck by lightning during the storm. At Dana, Ill., lightning killed Frank Henderson and Frank McMullen. Property valued at \$50,000 was destroyed. Corn was stripped by the heavy hail, barns burned, and hay stacks thrown over the fields. A terrific electrical storm accompanied by a cyclone, passed over Litchfield, Ill., uprooting trees and causing much damage to buildings and crops.

VOLIVA TO LEAVE ZION.

Says Will Take His Following and Build a New City.

Refused the granting of his petition that he be appointed by Judge Landis of the United States District Court a co-receiver with John C. Hatley, now in charge of Zion City property, and unheeded in his protests against the sale of Zion City lace industry, Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who usurped John Alexander Dowie, asserted his defiance of the



OVERSEER ADMINISTRATION ZION CITY. WILBUR GLEN VOLIVA.

forces organized against him and declared he would abandon Zion City and establish a colony of his own elsewhere. "I shall abandon the old bulk and she can sink for all of me," declared Voliva as he was leaving the court after his petition had been denied and the sale of the lace factory had been ordered. "It is my purpose now to gather my followers about me as soon as possible and leave. When I go I will take a big following along to establish a new colony."

Notes of Current Events.

Women make big hit in Wisconsin as real "hired farm hands."

Secretary Cortelyou is at work preparing an authorized life of William McKinley.

New York surgeons restore the sense of smell to a patient by removing a piece of the skull.

Clothes of some Americans at Ambassador's reception aroused derision of English callers.

The tobacco plant has grown larger and more profuse in the United States than in any other country.

Gov. R. B. Glenn of North Carolina is to be one of the chief speakers at the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club at the Brighton Beach hotel on Aug. 20.

Money is so plentiful in Chicago that one man, arrested in Milwaukee, says he "picked up" \$1,350 on the streets of that city; another man strolls through the levee with \$2,900 and is not molested. In Texas a woman has the contract to carry the mail from Kille to Sernal Hill, and Georgia has a woman mail carrier who travels a 40-mile route tri-weekly, besides managing a large farm.

Nahum P. Humphrey, 97 years old, of Springfield, Mass., claims to be the only man now living who shook hands with Gen. Lafayette when that worthy attended the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument.

SHIPS SHELL A CITY.

MOORISH TOWN OF CASABLANCA BOMBARDED.

French and Spanish Cruisers Open Fire Following Battle with Tribesmen—Holy War Declared to Be Begun—Two Nations Land Troops.

French and Spanish warships bombarded Casablanca as the result of Moorish tribesmen firing upon troops landed to protect the French Consulate. Many casualties are reported. The French Admiral ordered 150 sailors to go ashore from the cruiser Gallie to protect the French consulate. The Moorish troops and tribesmen looked upon the landing of the men as an invasion and opened fire upon them. Besides many casualties among the Moors, it is reported that five French officers and six sailors fell in the opening of hostilities.

When the shells began breaking over the town the Moors quickly fell back and the French sailors were able to take up the wounded and care for them. The Moors are aroused as they never were before, and spurred on by their fanatic fears that invasion of their country by foreigners means the end of their rule, they are preparing themselves for a stubborn defense of what they deem their rights.

A dispatch from Tangier describing the bombardment of Casablanca says that the French cruiser Du Chayla and the Spanish gunboat Don Alvaro de Bazan participated with the Gallie in the bombardment of the villages surrounding Casablanca, which were destroyed by the fire of the warships. During the bombardment large reinforcements of tribesmen came up, and

many of them were killed or wounded.

The Casablanca battery joined in the firing on the foreign warships, whereupon the guns of the French and Spanish cruisers were turned on the battery, which soon caused the Moorish commander to send a messenger to the French admiral requesting his pardon. This was refused, and the admiral sent a peremptory order to the Moorish commander to surrender himself to the French consul.

Morocco has warned all foreigners to leave Rabat, the seaport on its west coast, as a menace is believed to be imminent. Barbarians are terror-stricken because of the threat of the Moors that all Christians are to be massacred in what is believed will be the greatest holy war in the world's history.

Orgies in Holy War.

The declaration of a holy war such as has just broken out in Casablanca, Morocco, with the murder and torture of a number of Christians, or Nazarenes, as the Mohammedans derisively call the whites, is a perilous event in northern Africa.

It is always attended with fanatical orgies of the wildest kind, and the life of a Christian falling into the hands of the religion's crazed mob is not worth a straw. Death is not enough, either, and the most atrocious indignities are visited upon the bodies of the "infidel."

Travelers who have witnessed the beginnings of "holy wars" say that the scenes attending them are wild and thrilling. The white-robed fanatics, with coal black faces, blazing eyes and bared white teeth, dash hither and thither through the narrow streets, sometimes striking Christians and Christians, their religion, changing to a chant of passages from the Koran and finally throwing themselves to the ground with their faces to the east, and praying to Allah, and Mohammed the prophet.

In these frenzies there is no deed that they will not perform; a holy war enthusiast would alone charge a regiment of white soldiers and die with a smile of joyous happiness.

Greek-American Steamship Line.

The establishment of the "first" steamship line operating between Greece and the United States was signified by the recent arrival in New York harbor of the Greek ship Moraitis of the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic line. She is said to be the first passenger steamship to visit New York, and, incidentally, is the largest merchantman under Grecian colors. She has cabin accommodations for 100 passengers and stowage space for 1,000. Her capacity is \$500,000 and her speed about fourteen knots. The intention is to add two more vessels to the line so as to give a two-day sailing service in the near future.

Fatal Train Wreck.

In the wreck of an excursion train at Isle Station, about ten miles from Butler, Pa., on the Allegheny and Western road, three persons were killed and over a score more or less seriously injured. A broken rail was the cause of the disaster.

Railroad Death List.

According to the accident bulletin recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission 621 passengers and employees were killed in train accidents on the railroads of the United States during the three months ending March 31.

KILLED MOTHER; ISN'T SORRY.

Freddie-faced Boy Does Not Regret Fatal Slaughter of Revenge.

A freckle-faced lad of 11 years, the murderer of his widowed mother, has begun a sentence of ten years in the State reformatory at Lincoln, Neb. He is Califf McCoy, an alert little fellow. Califf is not at all contrite over his deed. He says he killed his mother because she was mean to him. Rock county is up on the edge of the sandhills, and on a quarter section lived the Widow McCoy and her three sons. It was a hard life the family led. Work all day, little pleasure, no schooling—this was the program the lad was familiar with from infancy.

The widow was a hard taskmaster and she did not spare the rod. On June 5 she gave Califf a sound whipping for failing to perform a task he was hating. Califf told his mother he would "fix" her. She whined him a little harder for his threat. The next day she told the three boys to come with her to the field to plant beans. Califf slipped into the kitchen and got the family revolver. Hiding it under his coat, he went to the field. While his mother was engaged down at her task he walked up to within five or six feet of her and shot her through the head. She died in a few moments.

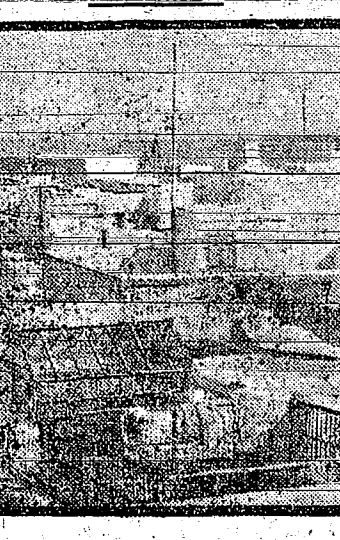
Califf made no pretense of lying about what he had done. He said she had whipped him a number of times without cause, that she was mean to him and to his brothers and that he had carried out his open threat to her when last she whipped him. He did not weep then, and he hasn't wept since over her death.

SECOND COAL FAMINE.

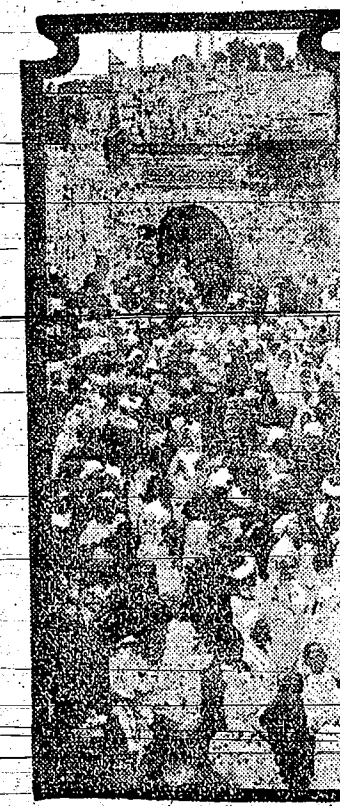
Another Shortage Threatens Region Beyond Upper Lakes.

A coal famine far more serious than the one which caused such immense hardship and cost so many lives last year will seize the Northwest in its grip during the coming winter, according to the statement of prominent Cleveland fuel shippers. It is declared that the inability of the railroads to supply the boats with enough coal, and the great demand for ore occasioned by the closing of the strike

STREET IN MOORISH CITY BOMBARDED BY FRENCH.



A view looking toward the Atlantic Ocean of Casablanca, Moroccan town, where the fanatical Mohammedans declared a holy war and slew with horrible torture a dozen European whites.



Crowd of white-robed Mohammedans in a narrow street in Casablanca.

of ore handlers, will bring about a far-reaching shortage of fuel at upper lake points.

With the best of fortune and if all the hopes of vessel men are fulfilled the region beyond the upper lakes will have a shortage of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of coal, according to estimates by prominent shippers. Ohio shippers are fishing for fuel to upper lake ports in every vessel they can charter. Since the opening of navigation shipments to the head of the lakes have been considerably greater than they were a year ago.

Sparks from the Wires.

The Congress senate passed the prohibition bill practically as it came from the house.

Workmen excavating in Marysville, N. P., uncovered 102 Spanish gold coins of the eighteenth century. The money is worth about \$2,000.

Mandamus proceedings were brought in the Supreme court at San Francisco to compel City Auditor Horton to recognize Edward R. Taylor as mayor.

"The question of validity of the many score of indictments returned recently by the grand jury in San Francisco has at last been submitted to the Supreme Court of California.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage of New York arrived at Boston on the steamer Saxonia from Liverpool. He said his health was not improved and he returned to go to a sanatorium.

It is reported in Paris that a secret trial of the Wright-brothers' aeroplane is about to take place in France as the result of an arrangement with the French government. The aeroplane has been shipped from the United States.

Prohibition Struggle in Ohio Moves to Next Stage.

Prohibition struggle in Ohio moves to next stage.

Press Opinions on Standard Oil Fine.

The one object of the law under which this fine is levied is to secure justice and the protection of equal rights in transportation—Philadelphia Press.

There is at present no visible golden lining to the cloud which seems to have darkened the horizon of the Standard Oil Company—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Whether or not the Supreme Court sustains the decision of Judge Landis in the suit against the Standard Oil Company, there can be no doubt that public opinion will sustain it—Chicago Post.

The case was plainly one in which, if the law was to be upheld and punishment for its violation made deterrent, it seemed necessary to resort to extreme penalties—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Standard Oil Company, with its practical monopoly of the market, has only to raise the price of its commodity a few cents a gallon, and the consumers will pay the price—Detroit Free Press.

The people, intolerant of punishing by a method which inevitably reacts upon themselves, will speedily see to it that the individual criminals are punished by incarceration—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The fine levied by Judge Landis will have a valuable and far-reaching effect in demonstrating the supremacy of the law over powerful and defiant aggregations of lawless wealth—Chicago News.

The fact that the Standard Oil Company finds itself face to face with a fine sufficient to stagger any corporation must have a sobering and cleansing effect upon the world of big business and "high finance"—Cleveland Leader.

The most obvious comment on the bumper fine imposed by Judge Landis on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is that if the company deserves the maximum penalty of the law, then there are some of its officials or agents who do not.

SCORES THE CHURCH.

Bishop Potter in Address Attracts Caustic Criticism of the Church for Indifference to the Moral, Physical and Social Needs of the Masses Made by Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York.

"The Reformation of the Church to the Social Unrest," at the assembly in Chattanooga, N. Y.

For fear of being called an "institutional church," he said, it hesitates to get into sympathetic touch with the needs of the people about it.

Conditions of modern life are making the average workman a bondman to machinery, according to the Bishop, who also holds that extravagant expenditure by the rich was one of the great causes of social unrest.

"There is no more righteous arraignment of the church of our time," said Bishop Potter, "than its indifference to the social condition of the masses made up of the less favored men and women down in the gutter. The church has justly been severely criticized for its lack of interest in the mental, moral and physical upbuilding of the masses. The task of the church is to translate the mind of Christ, first by sympathy, then by painstaking curiosity."

"This sympathetic curiosity would lead men in the church to know something of the straits of life below that in which we are wont to move. Such sympathetic curiosity will sooner or later lead to the only hope for the social aspect of our time, and that is personal service."

The trend of our generation toward mechanical devices and the elimination of the personality of the workman, however clever and valuable in its material results, is a trend to be afraid of. The modern tendency to institutionalism is destroying the habit and instinct of personal service. It is only by personal service that we can lift the man in the gutter."

"When Christ found the hungry he fed them; when he saw the diseased he healed them; when he found the blind he made them to see. Note how favorably he did this himself, how often he illustrated the principles of the New Testament by means of the human hand. Some time when you have leisure go through the New Testament and note the service of every incident that Christ did for the sorrowing and the woe of humanity with his own hand."

"The church should take active steps to cure the physical and mental as well as the religious ills of the people. The church neglect of this vital work cannot be remedied too soon. It has neglected its most important functions."

"It is a fatal and great cause of social unrest there comes that monstrous production and extravagance of expenditure. Ostentatious wealth cannot be too scathingly condemned."

"In such conditions of social life you have come very close to the origin of a great deal of social unrest. I am profoundly convinced that the impotence of the masses comes more from the lack of wealth than from any other cause. Many of us who claim to be Christ's disciples are guilty in this particular. The presence of luxury in the midst of torment and life has become to the average worker a source of irritation. He sees wealth openly lavished around him while he struggles in misery. Is it any wonder he becomes wrought up at what he considers the great injustice of society?"

POLITICS and POLITICIANS.

The Republicans of Massachusetts are to meet in State convention in Boston on Oct. 5 to name candidates for Governor and other State offices.

Congressman Wesley L. Jones of the State of Washington has announced that he will be a candidate for the United States Senate in 1900 to succeed Levi Anthony.

Former Gov. Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia, who retired from office a few weeks ago, is to be appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Georgia, according to current report. The position is now held by Carter Tate, who is expected to resign to make the race for a Georgia judgeship.

Notwithstanding that on Monday Senator Foraker had given out a letter addressed to C. B. McCoy, a member of the Republican State committee, announcing that he would not fall into line with the organization in any definite endorsement of Secretary Taft for the presidency and intimating that he might announce his own candidacy later on, the State Central committee met at Columbus and passed a resolution endorsing Taft by a vote of 11 to 6. At the same time it extended an olive branch to the opposition by a resolution against the elimination of Senators Dick and Foraker from public life.

The Senate had criticized Taft especially on the score of his weakness on the tariff question; but nothing that the senior Senator could say was able to turn the tide of popular approval for the President's favorite.

Afterward the Senator said that his purpose in publishing the letter was to give a notice that he would not be bound by the committee's action, concluding that it had no more right to speak on this subject for the Republicans of Ohio than any other twenty-one Republicans, only the next State convention would have authority to speak, and by that action he would abide.

Beryl F. Carroll, who has formally announced himself as a candidate for Governor of Iowa, has been active in politics since 1890 and has campaigned in nearly all the congressional districts of the State. He has been a member of the State Senate, and is now serving his third term as State Auditor, receiving the nomination each time by acclamation.

Six thousand speeches delivered simultaneously in 2,000 cities, towns and villages in Pennsylvania, the text, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," is the program arranged on behalf of the Democratic fight for the State treasury.

J. Eugene Harding of Ohio is the youngest member of the coming Congress. He is but 29 years old, and is the son of one of the richest members elected last year. In October he is to be married to the daughter of a millionaire tobacco magnate, Capt. Wilson of Middletown, Ohio. Mr. Harding's marriage will leave two children in the Ohio delegation in Congress—Barton of Cleveland and Cole of Findlay.

Sam Murphy, who was the first territorial treasurer of Oklahoma and who served under three Governors, and who won his candidacy for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO.

In the disturbing developments of the week, dearer money, weakness in the security markets and the more embarrassing telegraphic strikes, there are reasons for conservatism in business undertakings. Aside from these drawbacks trade maintains a steady course, with preparations for fall activity more in evidence, new demands equaling expectations at this time in the manufacturing branches and the buying of general merchandise being stronger. Crop reports carry additional encouragement, reasonable weather having brought rapid progress in corn and spring wheat, but commitments for the last quarter show hesitancy, buyers awaiting price concessions.

Some shoring in quotations of iron for future delivery is reported and copper is easier without bringing out important details.

Distribution of the necessities and heavy materials is seen to be remarkably steady and, in fact, the movement of the Chicago roads surpasses the high records made a year ago. Large numbers of interior buyers crowd the wholesale market for staple wares and the general buying makes substantial gain in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes and food products.

The markets for live stock and provisions touched the highest average values recorded this year, owing mainly to smaller supplies of the former, but spot grain and flour were in slow request.

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Trade clearings \$2,150,000,000, exceed those of corresponding week in 1896 by 13.4 per cent.

Gold reported in the Chicago district number 24, against 20 last week and 21 a year ago—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Cross currents in crop and trade developments render generalization difficult. Dispatches to Bradstreet point to further favorable progress by leading crops, notably corn, cotton and spring wheat, but excepting corn, reports from which are not favorable. In the Southwest, Northwest and in large cotton centers sentiment as to fall trade has been dulled by these developments, and fall buying is becoming more cautious, as country merchants are cutting in increasing numbers. In some of the large industries, however, there is a quiet trade in some branches with prices easing. Business failures for the week in the United States number 127, against 142 last week, 107 in the week of 1900, 100 in 1899, 107 in 1904 and 109 in 1905. Failures in Canada number 18, against 10 last week and 19 in the week a year ago—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

CHICAGO—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 45c to 46c; barley, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.00; prairie, \$10.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 75c to 82c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 45c to 46c; barley, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.00; prairie, \$10.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 75c to 82c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 45c to 46c; barley, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.00; prairie, \$10.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 75c to 82c.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 45c to 46c; barley, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.00; prairie, \$10.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; potatoes, per bushel, 75c to 82c.

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FARM GARDEN

Don't let any clouds get between you and the sunshine.

Oats is recognized as the best feed for the brood mare. Why not for the brood sow?

Look out for any weak or broken places in the hay rigging. It is no fun and it may be really dangerous to have a breakdown with a load of hay on.

When buying a wheelstone, don't get one that is too coarse. One with a fine grind will be the best by all odds. You can't set a good edge on a scythe or anything else with a coarse stone.

Laws have recently been enforced in a few States whereby automobilists must stop at a wave of the hand. Formerly it was necessary to take a shot across the front of the car to secure attention.

Prostration spoils the hopes of many a nice crop of tomatoes, eggplants or celery. First we wait for the seeds, then for them to grow, and then for a good rain prospect. The next thing the plants are left unwatered and the old hen does the rest.

When heavy winds come up, shut the doors at the barn and at the house. If you don't you may find your roof away over in the back lot, and that would not be much fun. Move that one building has been unroofed by leaving the doors open in a storm.

The idea in getting boys interested in farm life and its operations is to let them follow the line of work they like best. If the boy shows preference to work with machinery, with stock or with crops and gardening, why, let him follow his bent. We need specialists.

Illinois agricultural fairs will hereafter receive from the State funds an amount equal to 40 per cent of premium money offered on exhibits. All gambling and gambling devices must be prohibited, as well as the sale of intoxicants. This is certainly an incentive to clean fairs.

One of the best things you can do to make the moving machine work better is to take off the guards, if they are somewhat worn, and grind them along the edges that come next to the sections. It is quite a job, but it pays well. Take a day before laying right commences so that the work may not be delayed and see if you do not find it profitable.

When one stops to compare the amount of close and constant attention that the farmer must give to his work with that which other business men give to their respective labors there is not so much cause to complain. The farmer can sleep, and that is more than the others can claim. The successful lawyer sleeps on his manuscript, the merchant at his desk, and so it goes. The best species of sleep is found on the farm.

Feed for the Family.
For family use there is no necessity for having six or seven varieties of a single kind of fruit. Early, medium and late varieties may be used, but it is better to have a variety of a kind that is prolific and satisfactory than to have the land occupied with several varieties that seldom produce crops.

Wolf teeth.
The old superstition about wolf teeth in horses is still considered with a good deal of respect by some people. Many horse troubles are attributed to these superfluous teeth, when in reality the trouble comes from another source. Competent authorities say that wolf teeth never cause eye troubles or blindness and do no harm unless they injure the cheek or the tongue by being out of position so that the bit hurts the mouth. Shedding of the molar teeth sometimes causes sore eyes, which is believed to be wolf teeth. We do not believe in the barbarous custom of punching out the teeth unless a competent veterinarian advises it.

Saving Sweet Potato Crop.
Professor G. W. Carver, director of the Tuskegee Institute, of Alabama, has been experimenting for five years to discover the best way of saving sweet potatoes. His conclusions are, that the belief that many people have that sweet potatoes will not keep unless planted, dug and banded during certain phases of the moon, is all wrong.

Immature potatoes are subject to all kinds of diseases which attack the tubers when stored. Professor Carver makes the following suggestions for curing for the crop:

Dig when both the air and ground are dry.

Remove the vines with a sharp hoe or vine cutter. Cure the vines and store them away. They make excellent hay.

Dig before the frost injures the vines to any extent.

Dig in the morning and allow the potatoes to lie out all day.

Gather in baskets or boxes holding not more than one bushel each.

Handle with great care, as they are easily bruised, and every injury lessens their keeping qualities.

Spraying Apples in Dry Weather.
During the past few seasons many apple growers in New York State have

noticed injury to fruit and foliage by the bordeaux mixture applied to prevent scab. In some cases this has been so great as to cause more harm than the scab, untreated, would have done; but spraying should not be abandoned on that ground; for should a bad year for scab come the loss from the disease would be unbearable. The spray in use of many years.

That such injury is a reality, however, is very plainly shown in a bulletin of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva). Many of the most prominent and best apple growers of the State report such injury, notably in 1904 and 1905; horticulturalists in other States have noted and studied similar trouble, and in a test at the station in 1906 marked evidences of bordeaux injury were shown on practically all the trees treated.

The test proved very clearly that it is the bordeaux mixture that causes the injury, not the arsenites used with it, that weather conditions have much to do with the development of the rusting of the fruit and spotting, the leaves which characterize the trouble, that an excess of lime is not a preventive of the injury, and that strong bordeaux causes greater injury than weaker mixtures.

The station recommends spraying in dry weather, if possible, and suggests a trial of the 3-3-50 formula for bordeaux.

Cold Storage for Apples.
The farmers of the West are indebted to the Illinois Experiment Station for the results of an experiment that has been going on for some years to determine the most practical method of cold storage of apples.

While it is somewhat of a trick in a good deal of one territory to grow the finest quality of winter apples, there is little difficulty in growing such sorts as the Dutchess of Oldenburg and other fall apples. Farmers here and there in Iowa have adopted the plan of putting these in cold storage, so that they can be sold at a profit and sometimes this profit has been very considerable.

The object of the Illinois Station has been to determine whether the commercial grower of apples, or an individual farmer, or several farmers together, could afford to construct a cold-storage house with a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels, depending upon ice and natural temperature for cooling the same, and do so at a profit. We do not go into the details of the experiment, but simply give the conclusions based on the experience of several years as follows:

1. A storage house having a capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 barrels and the independent upon ice and natural temperature for cooling the same, may be constructed for \$3,420.30. Such a house will provide a grower or a community of growers, cold-storage facilities, approximating that found in refrigerating plants at a cost not to exceed twenty cents a barrel.

2. The smaller grower cannot afford to insulate an underground cellar, as such places are poorly adapted to keeping apples compared to other cold-storage houses.

3. The best temperature for keeping apples is 31 degrees.

4. Fruit keeps when allowed to mature, provided it does not become too ripe.

5. Delay in sorting fruit after picking results in greater loss than where fruit is stored directly.

6. It is indicated that newspapers, either printed or unprinted, are the most efficient wrappers for apples placed in cold storage.

Make Hay in Hay.
The nearer hay approaches grass the better feed it makes. To accomplish this it is necessary to cut the crop early to secure it in good condition. In the first blossom is the ideal time. Farmers used to think it necessary to dry hay excessively before storing. Advanced ideas have proved this method entirely wrong. The natural juices of the hay should be retained as far as possible. Excessive drying makes the hay dry and woody, and removes a large part of its natural juices.

I commence haying usually the last week in June, says a writer in Farm and Home, and weather permitting, my hay is stored during July. I find it a good plan to put the mow in late in the afternoon. This leaves it to the first sun in the morning and it with a good deal during the night, which aids the drying next day. If cut in the morning heavy with dew, it takes half the forenoon to get the water out of it. Some think the dew will color hay cut in the afternoon, but it will not do so unless cut early enough to dry considerably.

The middle of the forenoon the tedder should be put on and worked until noon. The tedder is the most valuable hay tool that we have. Without it much hay would get wet, and otherwise is safely stored in semi-dry weather. Hay dries very fast when constantly stirred. This is only possible with a tedder.

By one o'clock the hay is ready to rake and cut, unless it is very early in the season or very heavy hay. In that case it should be put up in good sized cocks and left until the next day, when it should be opened a little to air, then carted to the barn. Most of the necessary drying has been accomplished in the cocks.

There is little danger of hay mowing burning from the natural juices; it is caused by introducing hay that has been wet. For this reason it is essential that hay that has been wet should be thoroughly dried before storing. The quicker hay is cured after cutting the better it is. Swine hay requires more drying than timothy or clover to secure it from mow-burning. Swine should be cut early; it is practically worthless cut late.

BAD AS EARTHQUAKE

SAN FRANCISCO'S INTERNAL STRIFE RENDS CITY.

The Rivalry of Spreckels and Calhoun Has Divided the Town Into Two Camps and for Months the Battle Has Raged.

San Francisco correspondence.—Time alone will reveal the full truth of the extraordinary intrigue and warfare, class feud and personal vendetta, that involve the graft investigation in San Francisco and that have filled this city's cup of bitterness and strife—a most disastrous visitation, indeed, than that of earthquake and fire.

San Francisco, the fairest and greatest of cities on the Pacific coast, incomparably favored by natural advantage with illimitable resources behind her, and the trade of the Orient racing her, destined to be one of the greatest ports in the world, has been vexed and torn more by internal strife and disorder than by the calamity which started at 5:15 o'clock Wednesday morning, April 18, 1906, shaking her foundations, and by the consequent fires devastating four square miles and destroying five hundred millions worth of property.

In San Francisco today the fight is not merely the old one of capital against labor, although that is still being waged fiercely and without quarter, but the opposing forces of two capitalists of industry, two of the heaviest capitalists in California, are drawn in a struggle to the death. For some months the lines of battle have been clearly drawn, and while, outside of San Francisco, public attention has been concentrated upon the detestment of Eugene Schmitz, twice mayor of San Francisco, and the surrender of his partner and manipulator, Abe Reuf, here the feud between Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, and Rudolph Spreckels, the largest property holder in San Francisco, has been most closely watched.

Patrick Calhoun, who is a grandson of John C. Calhoun, and is a man of great ability, impressive force, and who has built up a great fortune, controls street railroads in Pittsburgh, as well as in San Francisco. Five years ago, the United Railroads, in which Mr. Calhoun is the heaviest stockholder, absorbed most of the street railroads in San Francisco, and set about vast improvements of the system. Shortly before the disaster of April, 1906, the United Railroads commenced the electrification of its system. After a long and embittered controversy, in which Calhoun and Spreckels first joined issue, Mr. Calhoun decided on adopting the overhead trolley system. Spreckels and his colleagues, of whom the chief was ex-Mayor James D. Phelan, had insisted that the United Railroads adopt the underground conduit system. For a year prior to the fire there had been much discussion in regard to the comparative merits of the cable, the overhead trolley, and the conduit system.

The Merchants' Association employed William Barclay Parsons, of New York, whose conclusion was positive that the best way of meeting the transportation problems of San Francisco was to convert the cable roads into the overhead trolley. His report was vigorously assailed by the Spreckels group of theorists, who disappointed in their obstructive tactics, organized the Municipal Street Railway Company, with \$14,000,000 of capital stock. Incorporation papers were filed the day before the great disaster—and the war was on.

The earthquake and the fire occasioned the temporary postponement of the Spreckels-Phelan street railroad plans, but immediately afterward they were found concentrating their efforts on attacking and heckling the United Railroads and its president, Rudolph Spreckels carried his opposition so far that in the famous Committee of Fifty, which took charge of the city's affairs after the fire, he objected to the United Railroads resuming car service, advancing the fanciful view that the operation of the cars might cause further conflagration. Despite the dire need of the suffering people, the service was stopped for several days, and the general manager of the United Railroads was threatened with arrest. The United Railroads agreed to carry the people free of charge. This permission was freely granted, but again Mr. Spreckels intervened, claiming that the free transportation caused such overcrowding of the cars that business men, willing enough to pay their fares, could not find accommodation.

Thus the fight progressed, until finally the came the graft investigation. In the course of which Spreckels managed to have Calhoun indicted on a charge of bribing officials with \$200,000. Calhoun and his colleagues proclaim their innocence of the charge of bribery and express their willingness to meet their enemies. At present their cases are being delayed by other trials. The people of San Francisco are now fairly divided into two camps—comprising the adherents of Spreckels and the forces of Calhoun. The battle will be at its height just before the November elections.

Pauperism and Crime Costly.
Dr. Charles M. Duesh, who is conducting a model playground at Washington, D. C., says that the United States spends \$8,000,000,000 annually on the criminal, pauper and vicious classes. This figure is based upon an extensive study of what he calls the social illness of the country. He finds that the average factory hand earns \$440 a year, whereas the average criminal costs about \$1,200 a year. Disease as a result of vicious habits is believed to be increasing; suicides are increasing at an alarming rate as the population, and murders three times as fast, while insanity is also making gains. In industrial enterprises, he says, it costs each year maiming and killing from two to three times as many persons as are killed in similar pursuits in Europe. He declares that there are 4,000,000 paupers and 10,000,000 persons on the verge of pauperism. Today he finds that over one-third of our population live in large cities, as compared with 3 per cent in 1700.

SAD NEWS FOR TRAMPS

From Now On He Will Find It More Difficult to Move About.

For years and years the mendacity experts of all countries have been the practical students of the subject, like "Joshua Flynn" and Jack London, up to the more scientific investigators who looked at it broadly in its sociological relations, have been calling attention to the fact that the solution of the tramp problem lay in the abolition of free railway travel for the wandering "underfoot." The tramp, they said, if reduced to immobility, or even to the mobility given by his own legs, would be almost impossible.

If confined to one town or limited to the few tramp could reach unaided he would soon become known and be forced to work or go to jail. The stories of temporary lack of money and of employment waiting a few miles beyond the next town, which at kitchen doors, and from a sturdy beggar in his own village, and it is only by making those stories believed that the tramp can live at all. As a rule, he applies only once at the same door, and of necessity, at least, he puts enough space between his visits to endure forgetfulness of his identity. This he can do only because he is allowed to ride free on freight trains, practically when and where he chooses.

The railway companies have always recognized the tramp as a nuisance and a danger, and innumerable half-hearted efforts have been made to ban him from the cars and bumpers and trucks, but for the most part the train crews leave the unwelcome passengers alone, partly because they are afraid of trouble and delay, with occasional fights with men who do not hesitate at murder, and partly because even the tramps will pay a little something to be ignored, and these fares go no further than the recipient's pocket. At last, however, the charity workers and the railway officials seem to be getting together for the remedying of this great abuse of your railways.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Minneapolis, received assurances from the heads of many railway and railway systems, including Messrs. Hill and Harlan, and President Murray and Deane, that it will receive all possible assistance in putting an end to this most vicious class of travel.

PUBLIC DEBT \$1,273,275,342.

Monthly Statement Shows a Decrease of Nearly \$25,000,000.

The monthly statement of the public debt, shows that at the close of the month of July 31, 1906, the debt amounted to \$1,273,275,342, which was a decrease for the month of nearly \$25,000,000, which is due to the redemption of 4 per cent bonds which matured on July 1. Payments on this and other accounts reduced the amount of cash on hand by a little over \$20,000,000. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt \$855,655,510
Debt on which interest has 12,558,135
Debt bearing no interest 405,069,697

Total \$1,273,275,342

This amount, however, does not include \$1,174,889,839 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held for their redemption.

Of this cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund 1,150,000,000
Treasury fund 1,754,889,839
General fund 108,172,091
In international bank deposit 150,000,000
In multiple currency 150,000,000

Total \$1,684,065,931

Against which there are demand liabilities outstanding to \$1,206,081,654, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$88,984,277.

Garner on Human Speech.

Prof. R. L. Garner, who for several years has spent the greater part of his time in the forests of Africa, studying the language of monkeys and other animals, replied in the current Independent to the published statement of W. T. Woodhouse that wild animals can communicate with one another by vocal sounds, they having learned that "silence promotes peace and long life." Prof. Garner admits that wild animals are habitually more taciturn than domesticated ones, as are also the wild tribes of human beings. This he attributes to lack of social instincts and to the habits of the animals, but he points out that merely going hunting and camping in the forest with fire and noise gives no opportunity for the methodic study of its denizens. "It is necessary to live among them in a state of nature for an indefinite time."

Contradicting Hornaday, Garner denies that silence is an important element of safety in wild life. He says that among the only natural enemies to which other animals have any cause of fear of betrayal by the sound of their voices, depend almost wholly upon the sense of smell in pursuing their game, even species having its peculiar odor. Also, the carnivores generally hunt at night, so that the prey while asleep. The animals which have the fewest reasons to fear betrayal by their voices are by nature the most silent ones. Garner tells of his personal experience during the three years' residence in the jungle, how the chimpanzee frequently breaks the silence of the forest by answering the cries of various other animals. The gorilla is less loquacious, but there are times when he lapses all danger of betrayal and gives vent to a deluge of speech. Other monkeys are equally loquacious and are heard at most any hour. The trumpeting of the elephant is common at night and the howling of the hippopotamus by day and night. The antelope cry at night when the leopard is on the hunt for them, the latter also grunting.

Banker Assails Trust Makers.

Henry Clews, the millionaire banker of New York, in an address on great wealth and social unrest at Chautauque, N. Y., likened to the dark ages the attitude of capital toward labor a few years ago, and took the radical ground that officials of legal trusts should be imprisoned for their crimes. He endeavored to distinguish, however, between the social unrest which springs from an appreciation of the nation's foundation and "that misguided and malicious unrest incited by socialism." He particularly approved of those manifestations of unrest which come through organized labor in demands for adequate compensation, or the limitation of a day's work. Mr. Clews declared emphatically that the existing unrest had been brought on by the Roosevelt administration. "This," he said, "was both surprising and ridiculous."

Industrial Peace Conference.

The Industrial Peace Conference, endowed by President Roosevelt with \$40,000, received by him as part of the Nobel peace prize, has begun its first meeting at San Francisco by excluding from its deliberations Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, because he is under indictment under charges of bribery.

Michigan State News

MEN SWIM WITH WAITRESSES.

Irate Wives at Michigan Lake Resort Make Storm.

Angry, it is alleged, because their husbands preferred teaching the waitresses as the hotel to swim to bathing with them, a number of women guests at a resort on Huron lake have lodged a complaint with the manager, asking that the girls be kept from the lake. Every woman who swims or even pretends to like the water has with her at the hotel one or more "bathing suits," and it is reported that more time was spent upon some of these creations than was given to the designing of the ball gowns of their owners. The women charge the beach to "one" the waitresses who come swimming ostensibly only to bathe have dulled the luster of the stars which think they should be of the first magnitude. "I have a bathing suit which is a dream," said one irate guest to the hotel manager. "And yet my husband and every other woman's husband about this resort seem to prefer the company of your waitresses when they come down to swim. You must make them stop or we shall leave your hotel for one where they are more considerate." The manager promised to do what he could, but admitted later that he had no idea what that would be.

PERE MARQUETTE IS BLAMED.

Faults in Operating System Held Responsible for Salem Wreck.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Pere Marquette wreck of July 20 at Salem, which cost thirty-two lives, rendered its verdict. The verdict says: "The collision was the result of a misunderstanding of order No. 13 on the part of Conductor Hamilton, Engineer Rogers, Head Brake-man Briggs and Flagman Becker of train No. 71, due to the imperfect and improper manner in which it was prepared by Operator Sayre and delivered by Operator Cassidy at Plymouth station. And further, that the defective system of the Pere Marquette and the rules and regulations governing the same defective in that they do not provide that all trains running under a special schedule and not on the regular time card should be obliged to stop for orders at all stations which have been indicated by orders to other trains as meeting points. We find further that the absence of such a rule was usually a direct and proximate cause and fully responsible for the collision as the failure of said crew of train 71 properly to read order No. 3 for the imperfect and improper manner in which the same was prepared and delivered."

PECS SHOT IN DRAIN.

Suffocated in Diving Suit.

Marshall Townsend of Algonac, a diver, was suffocated in his diving suit at Marine City while inspecting the water works system. He leaves a widow and three children.

Written by Ruffianlike.

William Martin, while working in his hay field four miles north of Lansing, was bitten on the hand by an immense rattlesnake which was concealed in the path.

Swears American Flag.

M. R. Newcomb of Toledo was arrested at Kalamazoo because he was cursing the American flag.

Brief State Happenings.

Gustavo Swanson, aged 60, committed suicide by jumping into Muskegon lake.

Dolan J. LaMay was appointed rural carrier at Coleman and Orpila L. LaMay substitute.

At Alpena Robert Fentham, aged 26 years, died from lockjaw, caused by his stepping on a rusty nail.

At Alpena fire completely destroyed St. Anne's French Catholic church. The fire is believed to have been caused by electric wires.

The body of an unknown man from which the head and hands had been cut, supposedly to prevent identification, was found in the woods near Blind River.

The Doncorous Dry Goods Company's store at Lansing was partially destroyed by fire. Stock valued at \$25,000 is regarded as a total loss, with \$38,000 insurance.

C. M. Smith, a summer school student at the U. of M., forgot to fasten the door of his locker when he left his clothes there to take a bath in the gymnasium, and is out \$10 and a check for \$22.25, which he left in his clothes.

As the result of a school election in Battle Creek township, in which every person possible was taken to secure votes, a woman was elected representative of prominence, and his daughter, Miss Nina, were arrested on a charge of perjury.

William Stoutenberg, an aged farm hand at Port Huron, is reported to be one of the heirs to a \$15,000,000 estate comprising 1,500 acres in the corporate limits of New York City. Four brothers and three sisters living in Michigan are said to be equally interested.

Ex-Congressman S. M. Stephenson, millionaire lumberman and brother of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of Michigan died at his home in Menominee. His death resulted from a fall a few days ago as he stepped from a carriage. Mr. Stephenson was a member during the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sessions of Congress.

William Krick, 27 years old, who has been living on his father's farm near Reese, was found dead on the road fifteen miles from Bay City. An empty carbolic acid bottle told the story of his death. Trouble with his father is thought to have been the cause of his act.

Muskegon is in a fair way to see another important in the very near future, and one that will form the connecting link that will unite Ludington and the upper Lake Michigan shore counties with the southern Michigan interurbans, forming one long electric line from the north into Detroit.

At the point of a gun two highwaymen field up Archie McKillips on a hill south of Saint Ste. Marie and robbed him of \$240, threatening to blow out his brains if he offered resistance.

William Henry Harrison, a quaint character, 72 years old, who worked for years at Detroit and refused to accept any money from his employer, dropped dead on the street at Lansing from apoplexy.

At Ann Arbor Marie Collins, 18 years old, was shot through the chest by a bullet from a small rifle as she was standing on the porch. A small boy had been seen playing Indian in the vicinity shortly before the accident.

Sorry He Accused Daughter.

Amos Decker, the Royal Oak man who swore out a warrant for his daughter, stating she was guilty of the murder of \$75, has repented his act and wants his daughter free, but officials will make no effort to convict her.

BEARS RAID TOWN.

Business Stops at Standstill as Bears Breakfast at Grocery.

Driven from the lowlands by forest fires, a small army of bears from the Strohland, forcing a suspension of business for several hours and terrorizing the population. The bears were themselves frightened, and this made the situation more tense. The visit was made just as the stores were being opened for business, and laborers were on their way to the factories. The invasion was headed by a remarkably large specimen of a grizzly bear, followed by two cubs. They chose the principal street of the town for entry, and when they had driven all people under cover were bold enough to stop in front of a grocery store and breakfast from a basket of turnips. This vanguard was followed by the main army of four good sized animals, but they refused to stop, racing through the business section in double quick time. When the inhabitants had recovered from their astonishment a big hunt was organized and in two hours three of the invaders were brought back as game. More bears have been seen in that section this summer than for ten years. Farmers have suffered much loss from their depredations. A bounty of \$20 is offered by the county for every pelt.

GASOLINE BURNS FATAL.

Woman So Terribly Injured She Could Not Explain Cause.

Mrs. Rosina Waters died in Leonia as the result of being horribly burned while lighting a gasoline stove. From her head to her hips she was cooked, the flesh dropping from her arms and body. Mrs. Waters was 42 years old. She was married to Ed Fish, a former Pere Marquette engineer, of Leonia, and one son, Edward Fish of Durand, is a member of the Salvation Army there. The couple separated and she afterwards married Sidney Waters.

Maccabees File Bill.

To determine to whom the amount of an insurance policy for \$1,000 should go, the Knights of the Modern Maccabees have filed a bill of interpleader in the Circuit Court at Port Huron. The policy was carried by James Cannon and at different times during his life, David Cannon, William H. Cannon, Mrs. Catherine Allan and Abigail Smiley were made beneficiaries, and the four parties all claim to have a right to the money. It is said that Cannon was mentally incompetent when he changed the beneficiaries, and this is left to be decided by the court.

Baby Was in Trunk.

"Why, where's the baby?" asked Mrs. George Rowley of Port Huron, and while the parents, police force and neighbors were searching all over the infant was lying helpless in a closed trunk, which the mother had just emptied. The little one was finally revived. It had been in the trunk for two hours.

Suffocated in Diving Suit.

Marshall Townsend of Algonac, a diver, was suffocated in his diving suit at Marine City while inspecting the water works system. He leaves a widow and three children.

Written by Ruffianlike.

William Martin, while working in his hay field four miles north of Lansing, was bitten on the hand by an immense rattlesnake which was concealed in the path.

Swears American Flag.

M. R. Newcomb of Toledo was arrested at Kalamazoo because he was cursing the American flag.

Brief State Happenings.

Gustavo Swanson, aged 60, committed suicide by jumping into Muskegon lake.

Dolan J. LaMay was appointed rural carrier at Coleman and Orpila L. LaMay substitute.

At Alpena Robert Fentham, aged 26 years, died from lockjaw, caused by his stepping on a rusty nail.

At Alpena fire completely destroyed St. Anne's French Catholic church. The fire is believed to have been caused by electric wires.

The body of an unknown man from which the head and hands had been cut, supposedly to prevent identification, was found in the woods near Blind River.

The Doncorous Dry Goods Company's store at Lansing was partially destroyed by fire. Stock valued at \$25,000 is regarded as a total loss, with \$38,000 insurance.

C. M. Smith, a summer school student at the U. of M., forgot to fasten the door of his locker when he left his clothes there to take a bath in the gymnasium, and is out \$10 and a check for \$22.25, which he left in his clothes.

As the result of a school election in Battle Creek township, in which every person possible was taken to secure votes, a woman was elected representative of prominence, and his daughter, Miss Nina, were arrested on a charge of perjury.

William Stoutenberg, an aged farm hand at Port Huron, is reported to be one of the heirs to a \$15,000,000 estate comprising 1,500 acres in the corporate limits of New York City. Four brothers and three sisters living in Michigan are said to be equally interested.

Ex-Congressman S. M. Stephenson, millionaire lumberman and brother of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson of Michigan died at his home in Menominee. His death resulted from a fall a few days ago as he stepped from a carriage. Mr. Stephenson was a member during the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth sessions of Congress.

William Krick, 27 years old, who has been living on his father's farm near Reese, was found dead on the road fifteen miles from Bay City. An empty carbolic acid bottle told the story of his death. Trouble with his father is thought to have been the cause of his act.

Muskegon is in a fair way to see another important in the very near future, and one that will form the connecting link that will unite Ludington and the upper Lake Michigan shore counties with the southern Michigan interurbans, forming one long electric line from the north into Detroit.

At the point of a gun two highwaymen field up Archie McKillips on a hill south of Saint Ste. Marie and robbed him of \$240, threatening to blow out his brains if he offered resistance.

William Henry Harrison, a quaint character, 72 years old, who worked for years at Detroit and refused to accept any money from his employer, dropped dead on the street at Lansing from apoplexy.

At Ann Arbor Marie Collins, 18 years old, was shot through the chest by a bullet from a small rifle as she was standing on the porch. A small boy had been seen playing Indian in the vicinity shortly before the accident.

Sorry He Accused Daughter.

Amos Decker, the Royal Oak man who swore out a warrant for his daughter, stating she was guilty of the murder of \$75, has repented his act and wants his daughter free, but officials will make no effort to convict her.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY.

Drummer Naturally Was Disconcerted, but Only for a Moment.

He was a dry goods drummer on his way back to New York from Washington, and finding himself alone, and having read the daily paper, he went over and dropped into a seat beside a stranger and began:

"I see that the United States Senator who was convicted of stealing government land and sent to prison for a year, is out again."

"Yes," was the cold reply.

"Do you remember his name?"

"No."

"Remember how much he stole?"

"No."

"Well, it was a good thing, but I wonder how they ever convicted him. What's your opinion of a United States Senator who goes into such a job?"

"He should have got five years instead of one, shouldn't he?"

"Perhaps so."

"There are probably others engaged in the same sort of steals?"

"Probably."

"Well, I hope they will all be brought to prison bars. The people are in earnest in this demand for reform. Do you hang out in Washington?"

"More or less."

"Then you have met this fellow who went to prison?"

"Yes, he is my brother."

The drummer whistled and raised his eyebrows. The position was embarrassing, but only slightly—to him he mused over it for a minute and said:

"Oh, well, no fellow can ever tell what his brother is going to do. Do you care about a game of poker?"

THE GYPSIES OF HUNGARY.

Government to Put End to Vagabond Tendencies of Gypsies.

The Hungarian government has notified some time ago that energetic measures were to be taken to put an end to the vagabond tendencies of the Gypsies, the New York Herald.

Hungary is the home of the Gypsies, in so far as they have any home, in all other European countries they were persecuted and driven out, but in Hungary they are tolerated, and in fact are about 150,000 in number, and with few exceptions, they are musicians.

The typical Gypsy may be best seen near the Croatian frontier in the district of Nagyat, where their camps are scattered in some distance from the main roads, and it is possible to see them in their huts have one room and a bed of furniture, Gypsies take their meals and sleep on the ground.

Attempts to suppress them have been made by the Hungarian Emperor Joseph II. once allotted land to them and ordered them to cultivate the same. They turned their houses into stables, set up tents near by for their own use, and to prevent the corn given them from sprouting they boiled it.

Returning to Business at 84.

A dealer in furniture named Pietro Abbato, an Italian, who has lived in Bagshot, England, for very many years, recently retired from business, and taking with him his life's savings, went to Italy. Upon arriving there, Mr. Abbato, finding his relatives had died during his long absence, decided to return to England.

When near the French frontier he was set upon by brigands, who robbed him of all he had, with the exception of £4, and left him for dead on the road. After undergoing much suffering and many hardships, Mr. Abbato managed to reach Bagshot once again, and is now at the age of 84 years, beginning to make a living for himself at his old business.

Happen Only in Books.

"Only in books," says Dr. Hornaday, "do porcupines roll down steep hills in order to gather dead leaves upon their quills, and thereby be able to do more wonderful things. Only in books do kingsfishers catch fish, carry them a mile or less and place them in a brook in order to give their nestlings objects of instruction in ichthyology and in the gentle art of angling. Be not startled by the 'discovery' that apes and monkeys have 'language,' for their vocabulary is not half so varied and extensive as that of barnyard fowls. Take up stock in the systematic and prolonged 'duels' of wild animals who meet and fight to the death under the management of Queenberry rules."—Chicago Tribune.

Senator Hoar on Luxury.

"The chief carnal luxury of my life," once wrote the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, "is in breakfasting every Sunday morning with an orthodox friend, a lady who has a rare gift for making fishballs and coffee. You unfortunate and benighted Pennsylvanians (he was writing to a Pittsburgh editor) can never know the exquisite flavor of the codfish, salted, made into balls and eaten on a Sunday morning by a person whose theology is sound, and who believes in all the five points of Calvinism."

Following the Ponies.

"Our Hiram's writin' agin from Yarnard," said Farmer Richley, "fur more money fur books."

"Air you, sure he really wants that money fur books, Bill?" asked his wife.

"Yaas, he soss, he'll take his bath every cent I send him goes to the bookmaker."

SAT DOWN ON THE DOG.

Tired Man on Street Car Dispossessed Woman's Pet.

There was just two seats left on a Euclid avenue car yesterday afternoon when a little woman wearing a new spring suit and a hat with cerise dew-drops on it climbed on, accompanied by a mild-mannered little bulldog. She took one of the seats and assisted the bulldog to the other one.

The pair had just got comfortably settled when a determined-looking man got on. He looked about for a seat and then took hold of a strap. But he looked about dissatisfied, still wanting a seat. Then he happened to see the bulldog. There was a little room on either side of the dog.

Not enough for a man to sit. He covered the seat occupied by the dog. Yes, he would do it, he resolved; he would give the dog a chance to offer him his seat. He walked up to the dog and waited a moment, but while both the dog and the woman looked at him, neither offered to move. Then the man turned about and started to sit down. The dog was the first to realize the danger, but it didn't move in time to prevent the man from sitting down on its hind legs.

The woman gathered the dog unto herself, while the man pulled a newspaper from his pocket and leaned back to read even as if nothing had happened.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MASSAGE FOR A RHINOCEROS.

Peculiar Beauty Treatment Given Animal in Captivity.

Spoke, a young rhinoceros of the Bronx park zoo, was put into the hands of six massage artists yesterday for such treatment as Dr. Blair, the zoo veterinarian, had prescribed.

The New York World. The massage was at the brute with scolding soaps, pumice, and scrub brushes—no coarseness that even Spoke's rhinoceros hide was penetrated. He sat up a bellowing and snorting that startled the elephants trumpeting and the rest of the zoo in a chorus that sounded to the monkeys like the just awakening.

The rhino was pacified only when a hose was turned on him and the soap and scrub washed out of his hide. An oil rub, which consumed several gallons of linseed, finished the toilet.

It made Spoke's skin shine like ebony, and the jealous hippo, seeing himself in the mirror of his neighbor, beheld all his ugliness and was forced to shed a tear.

The object of the massage was to supply what Spoke misses by being deprived of wallowing in mud and marshes. Without massage and the oil rub his hide would crack open.

Another reason for the massage was to keep the rhino from becoming too fat. The rhino is a noted glutton, and the zookeepers are anxious to keep him in good condition.

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KEPT HIM AT BUSINESS.

Phonograph Corrected Official's Weakness for Flirtation.

"During the times of Harrison's administration," said Senator Dubois of Idaho in his committee room, "there was a tall, lean clerk in the postoffice department whose ingenuity I much admired. I wish I could remember his name or knew what ever became of him."

He was stenographer to an important official who, in the dictation of letters, was the worst ever.

"This official's weakness was gazing out of the window upon F street as he answered his correspondence. With one eye to the windowward he would talk along in loud sentences till a high stepping horse or a flashy bit of millinery passed. Then his voice would graduate into nothingness, leaving his stenographer up a stump. Coming to life again, with the passing of the object he had been admiring, he would begin with:

"Read that last sentence, please."

"This sort of performance was kept up interminably. The letters were about as bad as they could be and generally had to be rewritten the succeeding day."

"An agent for a phonograph, then a novelty, came along and sought to introduce the instruments for use in the department, except this clerk. He was bright enough to see its opportunities, and a phonograph was installed. It proved the taming of that frisky old official. He paced no more back and forth in front of the F street window. Tied down to the speaking tube of the instrument he dictated his letters in finished phrases and the government undoubtedly saved many dollars in the expenditure of clerical energy."—Washington Post.

Congressman Caught by Old Dodge.

PLEASURE OF EASTERN WOMEN.

Their Main Occupation the Diversions of the Toilet.

An eastern high degree spends an amount of time over her toilet that would quite astonish the most fashionable society lady. First she has her hair dressed by her maid, who, after anointing the long, silky black locks with a little oil, made from aloe wood or coconut, arranges it simply in a long, smooth plait, low on the nape of the neck, and decorated either with gold or jeweled ornaments.

Next the bath is prepared as hot as it can be borne, and in this the lady may stay as long as two or three hours. Soaps are not used, but, instead, there are multifarious unguents, secret preparations of the bathing women, which render the skin soft as velvet and delicately perfumed. Oftentimes the face is washed over with milk into which has been squeezed lemon-juice.

The hair of the oriental woman is usually beautifully long, soft and glossy, and the way they arrange it is invariably becoming to their soft type of beauty. These women are much indulged. They are introduced into the bath and permeate the garments, but are rarely used on a handkerchief.

The Threshold.

For a hundred years more I have guarded well this door, in times of peace and quiet and in times of war and strife. Never failing in my duty, whether fashion, wealth or beauty ruled this house, or poverty, I remain a watchful one.

Many winters' silent snow. Many summers' heated glow. Came and went, and in their pride generations grew and died. Saw them play and love, and elope—Saw them do that, passed me o'er, as when I was a boy, and I remain a watchful one.

Now the horizon is bare of life, and the snow is deep and white. Echo from each gloomy wall, "Be not afraid, for I am here." Doomed to fall, no all things must, that are raised of earth and dust. So that youth must have its day—Have its day, for mine is done. See, I am a broken stone!

—E. D. Tittmann, in New York Times.

Teeth and Temperament.

"I don't suppose many people stop to think that the formation of their teeth is an indication of their temperament," said a dentist the other day.

"Did you ever see a person with long, narrow teeth who had not a very nervous, high-strung temperament? Did you ever see a person with short, broad teeth who had not a phlegmatic and cheerful? I often wonder when the pretty girl opens her mouth to show her ivory white teeth if she realizes that some of us are sizing up her disposition."

"I unconsciously fall into the habit of looking at the teeth of the people I meet socially and choosing my acquaintances accordingly. That is one of the reasons why false teeth ought to be made exactly like the original set. They have to fit the temperament of the wearer."

—Suncoast by a Dentist.

When Congressman John Sharp Williams visits New York he never fails to look in at a small kindling-wood shop presided over by a retailer in the Williams family. In his latest call he found the old man unhappy.

"What's the matter, Lato?" asked Mr. Williams.

"I've just been done out of some money, Marso John, and that's what's the matter," replied the negro. "I had a terrible misery in mah tool and went to a dentist and got hit pulled, and he changed me a dollar, a whole dollar. Why, once down in Tennessee I went to a Doc Finkler, and he pulled two teeth and broke mah jawbone, and only charged me 50 cents. I've been lunched."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AND THE

CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

Both papers and \$1000 Accident Insurance Policy for one year,

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\$1.50

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the home of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties. EVERY ISSUE CONTAINS AN ORIGINAL POEM BY SOLON L. GOODE.

The publishers of the American Farmer have gone to great expense to secure these Accident Policies for their readers. It proposes to have the biggest circulation of any agricultural journal in the world. To this end make this marvelous offer of a Free Limited Accident Policy for \$1,000 to every new subscriber to the American Farmer and the Crawford Avalanche.

The Policy pays as follows:

For Loss of Life..... \$1,000.00

For Loss of Both Eyes, meaning entire and permanent loss of the sight of both eyes..... 1,000.00

For Loss of Both Hands, by actual and complete severance at or above the wrist..... 1,000.00

For Loss of Both Feet, by actual and complete severance at or above the ankle..... 1,000.00

For Loss of One Hand and One Foot, by actual and complete severance at or above the wrist..... 250.00

For Loss of One Hand, by actual and complete severance at or above the wrist..... 250.00

For Loss of One Foot, by actual and complete severance at or above the ankle..... 250.00

For Loss of One Eye, meaning entire and permanent loss of the sight of one eye..... 100.00

If you will subscribe at once on the coupon below, we will give you a year's subscription to both papers, in addition give you a FREE ACCIDENT POLICY FOR \$1,000 fully paid for one year, without any dues or assessments of any kind. The policy covers a wide range of risks, including death or injury on railroad trains and other public conveyances, elevators, trolleys, cars, etc.; also, accidents on the high road, from riding or driving, automobiles, horses, burning buildings, hold-up, drowning, bicycle accidents, etc. \$5.00 A WEEK IF DISABLED will be paid for a number of weeks if you are disabled in any way described in the policy. You can have the paper and policy sent to different addresses if you desire.

MAIL THIS TODAY

Crawford Avalanche.....Town.....Grayling, Mich.

I enclose.....for which send the American Farmer and Crawford Avalanche

one year, and the Limited Accident Insurance Policy for \$1,000.00.

Name.....P. O.....

State.....Age.....

To whom policy is to be made payable.

The Age Limit on this Policy is Between 16 and 65 Inclusive

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the fifth day of May, A. D. 1906, executed by William Millin and Helen Millin, his wife, to George W. Brott of the township of Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Crawford county, Michigan, in book 1 of mortgages on pages 46 and 47, on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1906, at 3 o'clock p. m.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is two hundred dollars (\$200.00) principal, and sixteen dollars and sixty cents (\$16.60) interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage, whereby the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative:

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Crawford county, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in

said mortgage as the north-west quarter and the west half of the north-east quarter of section twenty-ninth (29), in township twenty-five (25) north of range three (3) west, containing two hundred and forty (240) acres of land, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

Dated, July 8th, 1907.

GEORGE W. BROTT, Mortgagee.

O. PALMER, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Business address, Grayling, Mich. July 11-1907.

The Part of True Wisdom.

The freest government, if it could exist, would not be long acceptable if the tendency of the laws was to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands. In the nature of things, therefore, the more property and the more the neighbors possessed of much more than they think them to need cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of such property. When this class becomes numerous it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its prey and plunder, and is naturally ready at all times for violence and revolution. It would seem, then, to be the part of political wisdom to found government on property, but to establish such distribution of property by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to interest the great majority of society in the support of the government.—Daniel Webster.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

The Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will spend \$10,000 in 1908 for special articles, stories, etc. All of this money will go into improving the reading matter of the paper. The readers will get the benefit of the entire amount. What would you think of paying \$100 for a special article on corn, \$75 for a good story?

All departments will share in the distribution. We have contracted with the highest authorities in the world for special articles on all leading topics in the various branches of General Farming, Fruit-Growing, Breeding of Live-Stock, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Home Decorating, Landscape Gardening, Architectural Designs with Specifications of Houses, Barns, Out-Houses, Etc. Each branch will receive its share of the money spent for special articles in 1908.

A free sample copy of the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, also illustrated Premium List containing Prospectus, Photographs of Correspondents, an offer of cash prizes for stories and about 100 illustrated articles offered for small clubs. Clubbing lists, etc., also a small map of Michigan, will be mailed to each person making for a sample copy, who names the paper in which he saw this advertisement. All free, postage paid. A penny postal card addressed to the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will answer.

Plans, specifications, details, cost, etc., of any farm building will be furnished through the paper free to subscribers. Long questions, submitted by subscribers, answered by mail, by a prominent attorney. Many other money saving features.

Any farmer who wants to be without the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, any one of the special articles will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription, 75 cents a year; 3 years for the price of two, \$1.50. It is a weekly—12 issues a year.

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The Best Known Newspaper in the United States.

Circulation 185,000

Popular in Every State.

In many respects the TOLEDO BLADE is the most remarkable weekly newspaper published in the United States. It is the only newspaper especially edited for National circulation. It has had the largest circulation for more years than any newspaper printed in America. Furthermore, it is the cheapest newspaper in the world, as will be explained to any person who will write us for terms. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading "columns" of columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet a threat for plain facts, plain talk and a new paper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 185,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and vital series and many departments of matter of interest to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.
